Daily Free Democrat.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

BY S. M. BOOTH. MILWAUKEE FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 1, 1856. VOL VI...NO. 116.

DAILY FREE DEMOCRAT:
PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, EVERY WEEK DAY AFTERNOON.

Office in Birchard's Block, No. 15 Spring Street

TERMS OF THIS PAPER—SIX DOLLARS a year, delivered by the carriers.

☞ Single copies of the paper, THREE CENTS each.

☞ The TRI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT is published at the same office, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, and sent to subscribers by mail the following morning, at the low price of THREE DOLLARS a year, always in advance.

☞ The WISCONSIN FREE DEMOCRAT, (for the country,) is published every Wednesday, at Two DOLLARS a year, ☞ IN ADVANCE. To Clubs, One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Ten lines, or less, of Nonpareil, make a square.

1 square, 1 insertion,	$0,75	1 square, 1 month,			$5,00
" 2 days,	1,00	1 "	5 weeks,		5,50
" 3 days,	1,25	1 "	6 weeks,		6,00
" 4 days,	1,50	1 "	2 months,		8,00
" 5 days,	1,75	1 "	3 months,		10,00
" 1 week,	2,00	1 "	6 months,		12,00
" 2 weeks,	3,00	1 "	9 months,		15,00
" 3 weeks,	4,00	1 "	1 year,		18,00

Yearly Advertising $40 per annum, the space not to exceed 3 squares at any one time, with changes.

One square, changeable quarterly if desired, $18. Two squares, $30. Each additional Square, $10.

SPECIAL NOTICES, including advertisements of Exhibitions, Concerts, &c., 50 per cent. above these rates.

OBITUARY AND MARRIAGE NOTICES, 25 cents each.

Advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward and other Public Meetings, will be charged half the regular rates.

All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their own regular business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all Legal Advertisements and advertisements of Auction Sales, sent in by them, must be paid for at the usual rates.

Advertisements not accompanied by written directions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Publishers not accountable for Legal Advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

RUFUS KING & CO.,
S. M. BOOTH.
Milwaukee, May 11, 1854. WM. E. CRAMER.

FREE DEMOCRAT
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE!
Corner Spring and West Water Sts.

WE would intimate to our friends, both in town and country, that having added greatly to our facilities for doing Job Work, by the purchase of new material, we are prepared to execute, on the shortest notice, in the best style of the art, and on the most liberal terms, every variety of Printing such as

BOOKS,	CARDS, OF ALL KINDS
PAMPHLETS,	HANDBILLS,
LABELS,	BILL & LETTER HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,	BLANKS,
BANK CHECKS,	BALLOTS, &c.

Also, PRINTING IN COLORS ap14

BUSINESS CARDS.

DOCTORS.

DOCTOR DOUGLAS,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Office corner of Wisconsin and Main streets. Dr. D. has always on hand, Medicines in the various dilutions, and Cases for physicians and families.

DOCTOR J. P. GREVES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Milwaukee street, between Wisconsin and Mason streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office corner of Wisconsin and Main sts.

LAWYERS.

AMASA PAINE...BYRON PAINE...HORTENSIUS J. PAINE.
PAINE & SONS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery—Office Juneau Block, Milwaukee.

JOHN P. HALE..........................PETER STARR.
HALE & STARR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS,
NO. 35 WALL STREET..........NEW YORK

FINCH & LYNDE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Wisconsin street, above the Stage office.

G. VON DEUTSCH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. mar15] **Office—Martins Block,** [dtf
Corner of East Water and Wisconsin Streets.

CYRUS D. BOOTH,
NOTARY PUBLIC—At the Office of the "Free Democrat," Birchard's Block. je18

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. S. BROWN,
GUERRIAN GALLERY—Martin's Block, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, Milwaukee. Persons visiting the city can have a good Likeness taken in a few minutes. Plates, Cases, Cameras, Chemicals, Gold Lockets, &c., for sale. Young men furnished with instruction and outfits complete.

ALEXANDER MARQUIS,
PORTRAIT PAINTER—Law Buildings, Wisconsin st. Milwaukee. nov21

P. L. MOSSIN,
ENGRAVER IN METALS AND WOOD—No. 8 Wisconsin street, opposite the Stage office, Milwaukee. Executes Official Seals, Notarial Seals, Seal Stamps for Societies; also, Stencils and Brands, and every kind of work in his line. feb20

P. BARKER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN HATS, CAPS, MUFFS AND FURS—No. 194 East Water street, Milwaukee. Cash paid for Shipping Furs. june21-1y

J. C. GRIDLEY & CO.
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, &c., **Ludington's Block,** corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee.

RACINE HOUSE,
WM. L. UTLEY.
apr21d RACINE. WISCO

A. K. WILLIAMS,
DEALER IN HARDWARE—Also Agent for Pittsburgh Glass, No. 25 Spring street, first door east of American House, Milwaukee.

TURTON & SERCOMB,
EAGLE STEAM FOUNDRY—West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

C. OTT!
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
KEEPS ON HAND all kinds of German Books, including the choicest German Works, in Poetry, Literature, Science and Theology, at 573 East Water street. January 1, 1855. jan4d1y

J. F. BIRCHARD,
MANUFACTURER, and wholesale and retail dealer in Cabinet Ware, Sofas, Chairs, and Upholstery, No. 21 Spring street, (Birchard's Block,) Milwaukee. Splendid Fashionable Furniture, of the most graceful approved patterns, highly finished, made under the proprietor's personal supervision, of the very best materials, and by competent and experienced workmen. june28

WHITTEMORE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
And Manufacturers of every description of
BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS,
No. 197 East Water Street, Milwaukee
dec14] MARTIN'S BLOCK. [d1y

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Madison, - - - - - - - - - Wisconsin
THE PROPRIETOR has furnished this Hotel anew throughout, and his Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.
The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
jan15d1y G. DUTCHER.

MENOMONEE HOTEL,
—BY D. N. NEIMAN—
West Water Street, (near Spring Street Bridge,)
ja15] MILWAUKEE. [d1y

ANTI-HUMBUG STORE.
MICHAEL CROKE,
118 East Water street. - Milwaukee.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Clothing made to Order with Neatness & Dispatch
june2 dtf

THE HAWKINS HOUSE,
By W. A. Hawkins, Fifth Ward.
THIS HOTEL, (formerly the Lake House) has been enlarged, put in complete repair, refitted and newly furnished throughout, and will be open for the reception of guests on and after Wednesday next, Oc 13d. Milwaukee, Oct 1. oct2dtf

Wever's Dry Goods Palace,
IS considered the most fashionable store in town. A dress purchased at 156 East Water street, is a sufficient guaranty of its being fashionable. nov3

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPAAN'S
OLD AND ORIGINAL
BAZARR!
Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 15,
First Ward Market House.

H. SPAANN informs his old and all new customers, that his Stalls are always supplied with the earliest and very best of **Seasonable Vegetables,** that a Green Grocer can keep, having the first choice from most of the Vegetable producers.

GRAND GALA EXHIBITION AND SALE OF FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES & PRODUCE
EVERY SATURDAY, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. All purchases delivered without charge. je10dtf

HAVEN POWERS,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Birchard's Block, Cor. Spring and West Water Sts.
Office Hours—8 to 12 and 2 to 5 1-2.
☞ COURT DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

JACOB G. ECKEDAHL
Carriage Trimmer and Harness Manufacturer,
No. 57 Spring Street, - - Milwaukee,
FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE.
Keeps on hand Saddles, Trunks, Whips, Carpet Bags &c., &c., at prices to suit the times.
☞ The public are invited to call and examine his stock. aug24d1y

THOMAS VAUX,
(from New York,)
Window Shade Manufacturer and Sign Painter,
21 Mason Street, Milwaukee,
OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.
☞ He has on hand a good assortment of the latest and best styles of washable Transparent Window Shades. Store Shades and Screens made at the shortest notice, and all kinds of Shades made to order.
☞ Emblems painted on Shades for I. O. of O. F., I. O. of R., S. of T., &c. Also Sign Painting sept9

PETER GOLDER..........................JAMES DENSMORE
GOLDER & DENSMORE,
ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to them, ☞ Elkhorn, Walworth county, Wis. june27

J. McEWEN,
No. 192 East Water Street, Milwaukee.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CONFECTIONERY AND TOY STORE!
CONFECTIONER & ALL OF HIS OWN MAKE. The Public are invited to call and try them
Milwaukee, Dec. 20, 1854. dec20dtf

GEO. DYER,
211 EAST WATER ST., MILWAUKEE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE
Carriage Trimmings, Whips, Fly Nets, &c., &c.
dec15dtf

AMERICAN HOUSE.
P. KANE & SONS, Proprietors.
THIS HOUSE, having lately undergone extensive alterations, and been newly furnished, the proprietors flatter themselves that, by strict attention to the wants of their numerous guests, and reasonable prices, they cannot fail of making them feel at home while sojourning at their House. P. KANE & SONS.
Milwaukee, July 20, 1855. jy21dtf

T. COLLINGBOURN,
HOUSE & SIGN
PAINTER!
Removed to
MAIN, NORTH OF WISCONSIN ST.
dec23

GENTLEMEN'S
Silk and Gauze Merino Wrappers and Drawers, for Summer Wear—at the BEE HIVE.
MISSES'
Embroidered Muslin and Linen Collars—at the BEE HIVE.
MILLINERS'
Rich French Flowers, Blonds Laces, &c., &c.—at the BEE HIVE.

MATCHES! MATCHES!!
ALL Orders left at the Postoffice for R. W. PIERCE'S MATCHES will receive prompt attention.
Address, I. W. HIBBARD & CO.
Milwaukee, June 1, 1855. je1dtf

LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE!
No. 35 Spring St., Milwaukee.
Horses and Carriages,
(DOUBLE AND SINGLE.)
Saddle Horses, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Omnibusses, open and covered; in fact, everything belonging to the Livery Business, can be had at this Stable.
Particular attention paid to boarding Horses and Carriages.
The undersigned flatters himself that he has **the largest, best and most complete stock of Livery in the West.** Thankful for the liberal patronage received for the last eight years, he would solicit a continuance of the same.
New and second-hand carriages, always for sale.
N. B.—For sale, two good, covered sleighs, two two-seated pony sleighs, and several Cutters—all from the est Troy (N. Y.) manufactories.
☞ One door west of the American House.
dec7d1y **GEO. F. OAKLEY.**

PENDERGAST & WILSON,
Ambrotype, Daguerreotype, and Mezzograph
PICTURES.
NO. 171 EAST WATER ST., (Up Stairs.)
MILWAUKEE, - - - WISCONSIN.
W. W. PENDERGAST. A. T. WILSON.
nov15d1y

ALBANY STOVES,
From the Old Establishment of
RATHBONE & KENNEDY.
THE reputation of these stoves is well known; having been tested for years. Dealers will be supplied at Eastern prices adding transportation, by H. A. FOOTE,
nov29daw 153 *East Water Street.*

FRENCH CHINA!
—AND—
Fancy Glassware from the GREAT NEW YORK AUCTION SALE!
BLAIR & PERSONS ARE NOW OPENING a large stock of Plain, White and Band Dinner setts.

do		do Tea	do.
Rich Decorated		do	do
do	do	and Plain Toilet	do

Rich Decorated Vases, Gift Cups, Pictures,
do do Spittoons, Mugs, Card Receivers,
do do and Plain Toy and Tea Setts, &c., &c.
Also a great variety of Bohemian Glass Ware, Terra Cotta and Parian goods, consisting of pitchers, vases, card trays, tete a tete setts, spoon-receivers, butter tubs, decanters, urines, &c., all of which were bought auction and will be sold at lower prices than at any other establishment in the State. oct17

TAILORS' SHEARS; TAILORS' Trimmers; Tailor's Points; Bankers' Shears; Barbers' Scissors; Ladies' Scissors. All from the manufactory of H. Wendt, New York, warranted, and for sale by
nov30 H. A. FOOTE,
153 *East Water Street.*

BROTHER JONATHAN STOVES.
JUST RECEIVED a supply of these famous Cooking Stoves. Hundreds of them are in use in the city.—Those who want a stove can do no better than to give Brother Jonathan a trial. For sale at
H. A. FOOTE'S
nov30 Depot for Rathbone & Kennedy's Albany Stoves,
153 *East Water Street.*

JUST READ THIS!
P. BARKER has the nicest lot of **Furs, Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c.** Just the things or the Holidays. Call and see them, at
dec24 **190 East Water Street**

STEEL FIRE-IRONS.
A LARGE variety of fine Polished Steel Fire-Irons, in pairs or setts.—Also, Brass Head Polished Fire-Irons, for sale by H. A. FOOTE,
nov30 153 *East Water Street.*

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

WM. B. ALVORD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT
Higby's Brown Warehouse,
West Water Street,
Milwaukee, Wis.
REFER TO
A. Mitchell, Esq. Pres. Wis. Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
M. S. Scott, Esq., Cashier State Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
Messrs. Kneeland & Hull, Bankers, Milwaukee.
Messrs. H. W. Willard & Co., 9 Central Wharf, Buffalo, and 113 Broad Street, N. Y.
Messrs. Mann, Vail & Co., Buffalo.
Messrs Thayer, Rice & Co., Boston. apr12

Storage, Forwarding and Commission House.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
1855. 1855.
Gardiner & Hibbard,
(SUCCESSORS TO I. W. HIBBARD.)
HELFENSTEIN WAREHOUSE.
All kinds of produce bought and sold. Advances made on property in store.
E. L. H. GARDINER, A. W. HIBBARD.
REFERENCES—E. Cramer, Pres't State Bank, Wis.
M. S. Scott, Cashier, do apr12

1855. 1855.
NICHOLS, BRITT & Co.,
PRODUCE, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Grain, Flour, Wool, Dried Fruits, Cheese, Water Lime, &c.,
☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on property for sale in this or any of the Eastern markets.
☞ Agents for *Union Transportation Company, Griffith's Western Line, New York, Troy and Michigan Line.*
Consignments for the city and Country generally, respectfully solicited. All goods consigned to us will receive prompt attention.
BROWN WAREHOUSE, ERIE STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
Particular attention paid to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE, received per M. & M. Railroad, and M. & W. Railroad.
Office at the Grain Depot of the M. & M. Railroad.
N. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. N. A. NICHOLS.
REFERENCES:
E. Cramer, President State Bank Wisconsin.
M. S. Scott, Cashier " "
Alex. Mitchel, President Wis. M. and F. Ins. Co. Bank.
David Ferguson Cashier, " " "
M. S. Hawley, Commission Merchant, Buffalo.
apr3

1855. PRODUCE & COMMISSION 1855.
DICKINSON & CO.
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
—AT—
BURNHAM'S NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE,
West Water Street, - - Fourth Ward,
MILWAUKEE.
E. HIBBARD. D. O. DICKINSON.
Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn, Flour, &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Highest Market Price paid for Produce.
june 2

J. HOLTON & CO.,
FREIGHT FORWARDERS!
ON MONDAY, the 26th inst., the undersigned will commence the business of transporting Merchandise and Freight upon the Milwaukee & Mississippi Rail Road between Milwaukee and Madison and intermediate points, on the line of the road, and will give to the same such careful personal attention, as to secure safety and despatch in the transmission of goods, &c., entrusted to their care.
Orders sent by mail, or through our Agents at the several stations, will receive immediate attention, and the goods be forwarded without delay. A trusty Agent accompanies the train to whose care goods and orders may also be intrusted. The patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.
Office—first building east of the Passenger Depot, Second Street.
Milwaukee, Feb. 21, 1855. feb21
J. HOLTON & CO.

COOKE, HALL & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in Coal, Salt and Water-Lime,
MENOMONEE WAREHOUSE.
MILWAUKEE, - - WISCONSIN.
CHA'S COOKE, Milwaukee. S. C. HALL, Whitewater
oct3dly

1855.
BELL & BEAN,
Produce, Commission & Shipping Merchants,
Brown Warehouse, West Water Street,
Agents for the **North-Western Iron Company,**
And General Dealers in all kinds of
Coal, Pig Iron, Fire Brick, Water Lime and Salt.
Milwaukee, Wis.
C. H. BELL, je23 W. L. BEAN.

IMPORTANT CHANGE!
The Undersigned have purchased the entire Stock of
CABINET WARE AND CHAIRS OF SAMUEL C. NEWHALL, No. 210 West Water Street.
WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH everything in the line of Chairs, Stands, Bureaus, Desks, Show Cases, Tables Bedsteads, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Book Cases, &c., &c.
They manufacture their own ware and can safely warrant every article they offer for sale, and will sell at as cheap a rate as can be obtained at any other store in the city. The public are respectfully requested to give them a call and examine the quality and price of their goods.
☞ Please, remember the number. 210 West Water street, (oct24-3m) E. NEWTON & CO.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
BLAIR & PERSONS,
FORMERLY F. J. BLAIR, 163 East Water street, Milwaukee, are now receiving their Spring stock of **CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE!**
to which they would invite the especial attention of Dealers in the country. Importing our Crockery direct from the Staffordshire Potteries, and buying our Glass and other Wares from Manufacturers in this Country, (thus saving one profit by purchasing from first hands,) we are prepared to furnish Country Dealers with goods in our line, on better terms, and at Lower Prices than any House in the West. BLAIR & PERSONS.
☞ Call and see us.
May 2, daw

WINTER FASHION!
1856. 1856.
I **Have Received the Winter Style of Gentlemen's DRESS HATS,** and am ready to wait on customers. J. H. SILKMAN.
dec18 No. 132 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

NEW DRIED CURRANTS.
SMALL lot just received by PATTON & WILLIAMS
dec18 Corner Spring and West Water St's.

HAMBURG CHEESE.
1 **TON, WARRANTED THE BEST IN** the market—for sale by ROGERS & BRO.,
dec4 *Austin's Block, Spring Street.*

WANTED.
A GERMAN BOY—one that can come well recommended, with some knowledge of the Dry Goods business. None others need apply.
CHANDLER & JENNINGS.

COME AND ADMIRE ... at the DRY GOODS PALACE, 156 East Water S.
F. M. WEVER.

RAIL ROADS.

1854. **M. C. R. R.** 1854.
52 MILES SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE FALLS
Only 18½ Hours to Buffalo and Niagara Falls from Chicago, and 15½ Running Time from Milwaukee!
Only One Change of Cars and Baggage!
OVER THE NEW SHORT ROUTE, VIA
Michigan Central Railroad, Canada Broad Guage Railways, and Steamers on Lake Erie,
In connection with the New York Central, New York and Erie, Buffalo and New York City, and Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroads, to
New York, Boston, and all Eastern Roads from Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
FOUR DAILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO.
1. Cincinnati Express, at 5 A. M., via New Albany and Salem Railroad, through in 15 hours.
2. Express, at 5.45 A. M., connecting at Detroit with the Canada Railways, arriving at Niagara Falls and Buffalo next morning, in time for the Early Train East
3. Steamboat Express, at 12.30 P. M., connecting at Detroit with the North Shore Steamers, arriving in Buffalo next afternoon in time for the 5 P. M. Train, arriving in New York next morning. Connecting also with Steamers for Cleveland and the different lines of Railroads from there next morning to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, &c.
4. Express, at 7.15 P. M., connecting with Canada Railways, arriving at Niagara Falls and Buffalo next afternoon, and New York next morning. Connecting also with steamers for Sandusky.
Only One Train Sundays—7.15 P. M.
The New and Mammoth Low Pressure Steamers
WESTERN WORLD, C. C. STANARD, Master,
Leaves Detroit Tuesdays and Fridays.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, G. E. WILLOUGHBY, Master,
Leaves Detroit Wednesdays and Thursdays
MAYFLOWER, T. T. HUDSON, Master,
Leaves Detroit Fridays and Saturdays.
On the arrival of the Chicago Express at 10.15 P. M., going DIRECT THROUGH without landing, via North Shore, arriving in Buffalo in time for the 5 P. M. Train, and N. York the next morning at 9.15.
The two new steamers were built this season at an expense of over *half a million* of dollars, and have *no equal in the world,* in every respect. Their capacity excels any steam craft afloat, having 100 State Rooms, with double beds, and can accommodate 830 persons with berths.
Passengers purchasing through Tickets by Railroad all the way, can change them at Detroit and go by steamer; so also those purchasing tickets by steamer, can exchange and go by Railroad.
Baggage checked through from Chicago to Albany and New York, and no extra charge for handling, and no exchange of checks as by the Lake Shore Road via *Erie and Harbor Creek.*
☞ Tickets good for 90 days, allowing passengers to stop over on the route.
Two Boats a Day from Milwaukee.
Two of Capt. Clement's splendid Low Pressure Steamers leave Milwaukee daily, in connection with the above route on the arrival of the car from Madison and Janesville.
The Morning Boat leaves at 9 A. M., and the Evening Boat at 8.30 P. M.
☞ Be particular and purchase Through Tickets by the GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, of the different Agents North and West.
☞ For Tickets, apply on board Clement's Line of Steamers, or to W. W. Wilson at the Cars.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
W. J. TIBBITS, Travelling Agent, Wis. sep1

AMERICAN EXPRESSS COMPANY.
CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - $500,000.
TO AND FROM,

Fond du Lac,	Sheboygan,	Chicago,
Cincinnati,	St. Louis,	Louisville,
Indianapolis,	Buffalo,	New York,

Also through Canada.
Connecting at Albany with Thompson & Co.'s Express for all the Eastern and New England States.
Messengers will leave Milwaukee daily (Sundays excepted) for New York and intermediate places. Also to Sheboygan and Fond du Lac every day Each Express is sent in charge of trusty messengers, provided with Iron Chests, for the safety of valuable packages entrusted to their care.
N. B. All packages, to ensure their being forwarded, must be delivered the evening previous, by 8 o'clock.
mr1dtf B. P. PECKHAM, Agen

BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILWAY.
☞ **SHORTEST ROUTE** ☜
Between Buffalo & Detroit, by the Buffalo & Brantford Railway, in connection with the Great Western at Paris.
ON and after Monday, June 26th, Two Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), leaving the New Depot, Erie St., Buffalo, at 10.10 A. M. and 9.35 P. M., and Paris at 12.30 A. M. and 12 M., or immediately on the arrival of the Express Train from Detroit.
A Freight Train will leave Paris at 9.30 A. M. and Fort Erie at 2 P. M.
The Company's Steamer, INTERNATIONAL, will leave the Michigan Central Dock, Buffalo, with Freight and Emigrants at 6 P. M.
N. B.—This route connects with the several Eastern lines terminating in Buffalo, and the Michigan Central to Chicago.
☞ Tickets can be procured at the Depot, and at 27 Exchange St., Buffalo, and at the Office of the Company's Agents, in New York, Albany, Detroit and Chicago.
☞ Tickets can also be had in Milwaukee, at the office of the Michigan Central R. R. opposite the U. S. Hotel.
Baggage checked through.
☞ Fare from Buffalo to Detroit, $5; to Chicago, $11.
WM. WALLACE, Sprintendent.
Buffalo, June 18, 1854. jy27dtf

CLOSING OUT SALE!
NO. 146 EAST WATER STREET,
United States Block.
The Whole of the Extensive Stock of
JACKSON & LUXTON,
MUST be immediately cleared, to make room for a different class of business.
AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT!
Will be Deducted from Every Article!
Reducing the Price to Half the Value!
The sale will be peremptory an early call is desirable This is positively
NO PUFF NOR HUMBUG!
But absolute and bona fide, as the subscribers are about engaging in a different business. **Dont Forget,**
JACKSON & LUXTON,
nov23d 146 *East Water Street, Milwaukee.*
☞ **Look for the Bee Hive over the Door.**

Empire Shaving and Bathing Saloon!
THE undersigned have taken this favorite saloon, formerly occupied by W. B. Hall, where they will be very happy to wait on all of their old customers, and the Public generally, who may favor them with their patronage.
Particular attention will be paid to our Bathing Establishment, that it be kept clean and well supplied with clean water and towels. Confident of our ability to do what is right, we bespeak for the EMPIRE a share of public patronage It shall always be our endeavor to please. J. W. & J. A. GOINES.
September 27, 1855. nov15d1y

R. G. SUMNER,
No. 179, East Water St., Over Hoyt's Liquor Store
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Looking-Glass, Picture and Portrait Frames,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HE has on hand a choice selection of FRENCH MIRRORS in rich, ornamented frames, which he is enabled to sell at New York prices.
Window and Bed Cornices, Ornamental Composition for Steamboats, Stores, &c.
Maps, Charts and Prints mounted and varnished. Old Paintings cleaned and Frames re-gilt.
All work executed in the most modern style, and at low prices. je30

NOTICE TO FREIGHTERS.
FREIGHT TRAINS will commence running upon the L. S., Milwaukee & Chicago (Lake Shore) Railroad Line December 1st, 1855.
☞ Trains arrive and depart from Florida street.
no 27dtf C. B. HALL, Superintendent.

GUNSMITHING.
WILLIAM HAYWOOD, (from J. Bond's, Cornhill, London,) Manufacturer of GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, &c. Also, the Improved Gain Twist Rifle, No. 229 West Water street, Milwaukee.
☞ Shot Guns made to order. oct16

NEW DRIED PEACHES—PEALED AND unpealed—just received at Nos. 6 and 8, corner W. Water and Spring streets. nov14
E. D. CHAPIN. W. B. GREGORY

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
—AT WHOLESALE—
103 & 105 East Water St., - Milwaukee.
DUTCHER & SEXTON,
SUCCESSORS to the late firm of P. W. BADGLEY & CO., are now receiving their Spring Stock of
GROCERIES,
purchased mostly *for Cash,* which they are prepared to sell as LOW as can be bought in any of the Western markets, consisting in part as follows:
200 hhds New Orleans Sugars,
150 bbls crushed, clarified and refined Sugars,
200 bbls Syrup and Molasses,
300 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
250 packages Green Teas,
150 do Black do
125 boxes Pale, Palm, No. 1, and Castile Soap,
100 do Tobacco, various brands,
50 bbls Whale Oil,
200 boxes Star, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Pepper, Spice, Cassia, Nutmegs, Indigo, Codfish, Sardines, Percussion Caps, Segars, &c.
Mr. DUTCHER has been long known to the business community as one of the late firm of P. W. Badgley & Co. and by close attention to business they hope to merit the same patronage that has been extended to the late firm.
JOHN A. DUTCHER.
KELLOGG SEXTON.
☞ Also, Agents for the celebrated **Tiger Mills Powder.** jun3d1y

H. SPAAN'S
GROCERY AND POULTRY STORE,
—IN THE MARKET HOUSE—
East Water Street, - - - Milwaukee.
☞ WHERE, AT ALL TIMES, ☜
May be found a full assortment of GARDEN VEGETABLES, of all kinds, received *fresh every morning.* Also, Poultry, *Fruits,* Flowers and Garden Seeds, of the best varieties, which will be sold at the cheapest market price. ☞ Call and see.

Patton & Williams,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Corner of Spring and West Water Streets,
MILWAUKEE.
ALWAYS ON HAND
PROVISIONS, SALT, FLOUR, MEAL, FEED,
And all articles connected with our business.
☞ "Consignments solicited."
JAS. E. PATTON. (oct26) GEO. F. WILLIAMS

SILAS CHAPMAN,
MILWAUKEE,
PUBLISHES THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE MAPS:
CHAPMAN'S SECTIONAL MAP OF WISCONSIN, in Covers—Scale, 10 miles to the inch—embracing nearly all the surveyed part of the State. Price 50 cents
CHAPMAN'S SECTIONAL MAP OF WISCONSIN, embracing the whole State, and a part of Northern Michigan, in Covers. 75 cents.
CHAPMAN'S SECTIONAL MAP OF WISCONSIN, embracing the whole of the State, and a part of Michigan, neatly mounted on Rollers—size 36 by 34 inches. Price $3,00.
HAND BOOK OF WISCONSIN, or Guide to Travelers and Immigrants, designed as a companion to the above. Price 25 cents.
LAPHAM'S POCKET MAP OF WISCONSIN,—scale 6 miles to the inch—in covers. Price $1,00.
LAPHAM'S LARGE MAP OF WISCONSIN. Mounted on Rollers. Price $5,00.
All orders for the above should be addressed to S. Chapman, who is the sole Publisher. Agents and dealers will be furnished with terms on application.
☞ Maps of other Publishers furnished at their pr
nov28dtf

HAND-BOOK OF WISCONSIN.
"THIS is a little guide book to emigrants and travelers, and of much value to those who may incline to seek a home in the West. We believe were copies of the hand-book assiduously circulated in Scotland, Wisconsin would get, through its means, a large addition to its Scotch immigration."—*John O'Groats Journal,* Wick, Scotland.
"We have just received from Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, America, a copy of a Hand-book, or Guide to that State, which is highly interesting and useful to emigrants, written and published by Mr. S. Chapman, who appears to be thoroughly acquainted with the state of the country, and has the interest of the emigrant at heart."—*Advertiser,* Brechan, Scotland. apr16

Lamps! Lamps!
A NEW LOT has just arrived, and are for sale cheaper than ever! by
JOHN GOODMAN,
At the Camphene Depot, No. 9, Michigan street.
Where may also be found a fresh supply of
Camphene, Alcohol, Spirits of Turpentine and Burning Fluid,
By the gallon or barrel. july14

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
MR. A. G. VAN SCHAICK is this day admitted a partner in our business, which will be continued as heretofore under the name and style of
LUDINGTON & CO
Milwaukee, March 1st, 1855.

Ludington & Co.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
PINE LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLE TIMBER, &c. &c.
No. 220, West Water Street.
Between Spring and Oneida St. Bridges,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
☞ A call from purchasers is solicited.
Dealers supplied with Lumber by the Cargo at any time during the season of Navigation.
LEWIS LUDINGTON,
JAMES LUDINGTON
A. G. VAN SCHAICK.
Milwaukee, March 1st, 1855—d6mw4w.

A RARE CHANCE!
IN THE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE BUSINESS
THE SUBSCRIBER, who is getting up in years, and is unable to give that attention to business which he could wish, is desirous of relinquishing business, and will sell his share in the oldest established concern in this State. The premises are well situated and commodious, and the tools mostly new, and to any one wishing to engage in a safe and lucrative business such a chance rarely occurs. For particulars apply to
Milwaukee, Aug. 31, '55. THOS. TURTON,
sep1dtf *Eagle Foundry.*

MADAME LEVY,
FORMERLY on corner of Oneida and Main streets, has removed to No. 336, Main street, two doors south of Catholic Church.
She is prepared to fill all orders in designing and embroidery.
She has received a large assortment of French Flowers, of the latest styles, always on hand, more of each new patterns. may5

J. Plankinton & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOAP AND CANDLES,
Fourth Ward, near M. & M. R. R. Depot,
MILWAUKEE.
WOULD respectfully inform the public that we are now prepared to fill all orders in our line of business. Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the various qualities of
SOAP.
Also, CANDLES manufactured expressly for family use, and
Warranted to give Satisfaction IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER.
Thankful for your liberal patronage thus far, hope by fair dealing to merit a continuance of the same.
☞ Orders from the country respectfully solicited.
☞ The highest market price paid for TALLOW and SOAP GREASE.
Milwaukee, April 3, 1855.

LARD WARRANTED—A FULL SUPPLY Always on hand, and for sale at a small advance on New York rates. BRIDGE BROTHERS.
229 *East Water Street,*
oct18tf 4 doors south of Walker House

F. M. WEVER!
156 EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, [nov3] WISCONSIN.

HARDWARE, &C.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscribers having moved their Stock of Goods into their new and splendid store, are now prepared to sell on very favorable terms and at low prices. We would take this occasion to return our sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to our firm by our friends and citizens of Milwaukee, and from all the interior cities and towns of Wisconsin, and we trust by strict attention to business and to the wants of our customers to merit a continuance of trade and their friendship. To those who are not acquainted with the locality of our store, we would say, to look for
NAZRO'S BUILDING!
No's 121, 123 & 125 East Water Street.
Sign of the Padlock.
Where we shall be happy to show our stock and to sell it.
HENRY J. NAZRO, JOHN NAZRO,
New York. (sep5) Milwaukee.

STOVES! STOVES!!
THE subscribers have been appointed *Special Agents* for Milwaukee and Wisconsin, for the sale of **Buffalo Stoves,** from the celebrated Manufactory of JEWETT & ROOT. The stoves have been pronounced by all who have used them, to be superior to any make in the country; they combine the following important qualities:
Superior quality of metal used;
Beautiful and ornamental designs;
Well adapted for economical and saving people;
And the gem of all good housekeepers:
HEAVY PLATES AND GOOD DRAFTS.
We have the **Harvest Home**
New Eagle, May Queen,
Clipper & Express, Western Star,
Beautiful Cottage Parlor Self-regulating Sheet Iron Stoves.
Also, Coal Stoves, Box Stoves and Store Stoves.
Hotel Stoves, able to cook for 100 people.
We have the most convenient, airy and pleasant Sample Room of any store in the city, and we hope our friends will show us a substantial appreciation of the value and benefit to Milwaukee of
Nazro's Building!
OUR MOTTO:
Good Goods, Low Prices and Quick Sales.
sep14

HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.,
SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.
141 East Water St., Milwaukee,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND IRON.
WE shall be receiving, during the season of Navigation, FULL STOCKS and LARGE ASSORTMENTS of every description of
English, German and American Hardware.
Also, **Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Sash, Rope &c., &c.**
And shall have the pleasure, from time to time, of informing the readers of this journal of the different articles which we are receiving.
This is the first time we have appeared before the readers of the *Free Democrat,* and we trust we may make the acquaintance of and sell to a large number of them good in our line. We shall be pleased to show and to sell our goods when an opportunity offers.
☞ *We do not mean to be undersold.* (ap22
HENRY J. NAZRO, JOHN NAZRO,
New York. Milwaukee.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
—AT—
WHOLESALE & RETAIL!
THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public that they have a full supply of **Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, in Great Variety,** all of which they are anxious, as usual, to sell. They would also state, for the benefit of those in the trade, they have
Just Received a Large Lot of Stoves,
Of almost every variety, on consignment to which they invite your attention, as they are satisfied the prices and terms satisfactory.
Manufacturing of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron in all its branches, ably conducted. A Large Tin and Japan Ware constantly on hand at their DEPOT,
No. 23 Spring St., 2d Door East of American House. MILLAR & JONES.
dec19d3m

RELIANCE WORKS
DECKER & SEVILLE,
PROPRIETORS!
HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE CONSTANTLY MANufacturing to order,
Castings for Saw and Grist Mills,
Columns, Caps and Sills, and Building Work generally Blacksmithing and Machine Work done on short notice and in a satisfactory manner. Stationary Engines made on Short Notice
Our stock of FRENCH BURR BLOCKS will always be found to be the largest west of New York City, comprising the latest importations.
Mill Furnishings, Dutch Anker Brands of Bolting Cloth Screenery, Screws, &c., &c.,—a large supply to select from. They also manufacture and have for sale a superior lot of
Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, which will be Warranted in all cases.
Orders for any article in our Line will be promptly attended to. A personal examination of our establishment is solicited. DECKER & SEVILLE.
☞ Agents and Manufacturers of *Goodwin's Celebrated Water Wheel,* (cast iron) and *Pease's Smut Machines,* which the Milling community are invited to examine; undoubted references can be given for both. jan18

HARDWARE!
A. K. WILLIAMS,
No. 25, Spring St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
West Side of the River,
TAKES this method of informing his old friends and the public generally, that in order to supply the increasing demand of both city and country, he has replenished his stock of
SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
Where can be found a complete assortment of all goods in his line. Also **Window Glass and Sash,** all sizes, from the best Eastern Factories. All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and at the *lowest Cash Prices,* at the Old Stand, one door east of the American House. jy23d

NOTICE
IS **hereby given,** that I have sold out my entire stock of Hardware and Stoves to Mr. H A FOOTE, my successor in business, who will be found at all times on hand to supply all who may favor him with a call at the old stand, No 153 East Water st., sign of the Anvil.
W H NEWTON
Having become the successor of W H NEWTON in Hardware Trade, I shall continue the business at the old stand, No 153 East Water Street, and satisfy all who may favor me with their calls, H A FOOTE.
Milwaukee, June 9, 1855 je26

Fine Editions.
HUME'S ENGLAND, 6 vol's; Webster, 6 vol's; Don Quixotte, 4 vol's, ½ calf; Byron's Works, 16 vol's; Milton's Works, morocco gilt; Walton's Angler; Austen's Novels, 5 vol's, calf; Sterne's Works; Smith's Wealth of Nations; Wilkinson's Egyptians, 2 vol's;—Guesses at Truth, 2 vol's; Arabian Nights, ½ calf; Forster's Goldsmith; Byron's Childe Harold, calf; Boswell's Johnson; Stanley's Birds; Spenser's Fairy Queen; Mahon's England, 7 vol's; Newman on the ... received at (nov13) A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

THE LEADERS OF FASHION!
WITH FACILITIES ... FORE ATTAINED BY ANY ... lishment in the WEST, we are ... with
New Goods, New Styles and New ...
To produce garments, which, for
GRACE AND STYLE,
Will equal those daily seen on ...
Neither expense, tact, ingenuity, or talent has been spared in effecting this result. If this notice was intended for the Milwaukee Public alone, it would be superfluous; but in the present instance we are addressing
Every State, City and Town in the Country.
THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
IS STILL UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
R. J. BUBER.
Who will be assisted for the coming winter by two experienced cutters from the East. Those who may favor us with their presence, may always find
EVERY NOVELTY
Usually to be found in a
FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT
And at Prices to command a Popular Trade.
S. SHOYER. R. J. BUBER.
No. 154 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

ALWAYS ON HAND
SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT!
—OF—
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
AND
sep19] **GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.** [4t

DRIED APPLES—FALL FRUIT!
BY THE BARREL—at No. 26 Spring Street, opposite American House. nov 13

100 TONS SUPERIOR FAMILY SOAP.—We are now manufacturing largely our extra quality of Soap, to which we invite the attention of dealers.
dec14d3m HOWELL & KLINE,
19 Spring Street.

Daily Free Democrat.

PUBLISHED BY

S. M. BOOTH,

CORNER OF SPRING AND WEST WATER STS.

S. M. BOOTH, ... Editor.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

FRIDAY:::FEB 1.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

We publish, to-day, to the exclusion of much other matter, Wendell Phillips' masterly speech in favor of abolishing the Death Penalty. It is humane, argumentative, logical, reasonable, convincing, conclusive, and unanswerable. It commends itself to the good sense as well as the better instincts of men, and though long, the importance of the subject, and the interest with which Mr. Phillips has invested the discussion of it, will gain for it an attentive perusal.

Special Correspondence of the Democrat.

MADISON, Jannary 31st, 1856.

SENATE.—The resolution of Senator Sholes, instructing Committee on Apportionment to adopt as a basis the maximum fixed in the Constitution, was taken up, and, after a little discussion, proving that there was some misunderstanding, the bill was laid on the table.

A resolution was presented, favoring a Railroad to the Pacific, and petitioning Congress to aid in the construction of such a road. Senator Hadley expressed himself in favor of such a resolution, and moved that it be referred to Committee on Railroads, which was adopted.

A resolution by Senator Harvey, to allow the Chief Clerk to draw $300 from his salary, was considered a modest request. The rules were consequently suspended and the resolution passed.

Senator Barber introduced a resolution, that no new business be received after the 16th of February, and that the Legislature adjourn on the 25th of February. Lost over.

The Senate transacted no other business of importance and adjourned over to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.—After the introduction of numerous bills and the transaction of some business of no particular interest, Mr. Farr reported a bill appropriating $336,98 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for money that had been advanced by that officer in the distribution of dictionaries in several parts of the State. Also, $500 for services rendered as Superintendent. This was accompanied by a communication from Mr. Barry—the Superintendent—in which it was stated that the duties of the office had become so extensive, and of such a laborious character, as to render some additional recompense absolutely necessary.

Mr. Stark reported adversely from Committee on Judiciary, on a communication submitted by the Secretary of State, recommending the allowance of an additional compensation to Town Clerks, for taking the last census.

There was considerable discussion upon the Lawyer's Fee Bill, and Joe Mills was particularly rich and racy.—He succeeded in effecting the passage of a substitute for the original bill, by which lawyers can only collect the fees allowed them by the Statutes. A motion to re consider was, however, laid upon the table, and this would make it seem as if there was yet some question as to the bill becoming a law. To-morrow will tell, by letting us know whether a motion to re consider or not will be made.

After a little debate upon the division of Marquette County, the Assembly adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

C. V.

Supply Hose Company's Party.

THIS was the most brilliant party of the season, in all respects, and surpassed everything ever before attempted in Milwaukee, or the West. Young's large Hall—120 ft. by 80—was covered with white cloth, smoothly laid; the long, large windows and front of the gallery were curtained with beautiful damask; from the centre of the ceiling overhead, banners of all colors streamed to all parts of the walls; sofas, easy chairs and tables were displayed along the walls, and on the elevation under the gallery, on the south end of the Hall; the Hose Cart and orchestra room were adorned with flowers; the ladies looked charmingly, and were dressed beautifully and generally in excellent taste, and danced gracefully; the music was good, the dining hall was patriotically curtained with the flags of our country, and the supper was such as no one but Belden can get up in this city. A large number were present, who evidently enjoyed the festivities exceedingly. On the whole, the party was the most successful and the most brilliant one ever known in the West.

CUSTOM HOUSE IN THE CITY.—It is reported that the contract for the construction of the new Custom House, in this city, has been let to Col. Jones, of Rochester, N.Y.—the building to be completed by the 1st of Oct, 1856.

Our correspondent's report of the address before the State Historical Society, is laid over till to-morrow.

PRINTERS ROBBED.—Two hands belonging to the Madison *Argus* office were robbed at the Madison House on Saturday night last—one of $6 and the other of $12.

Arrival of the Arabia.

The Str. *Arabia* arrived at New York, from Liverpool, on the 31st ult. She brings news of considerable importance.

A telegraph dispatch had been received in London, from Vienna, that Russia accepts the allied propositions unconditionally. Funds rose ¾ per cent. and cotton one farthing. The next day Government published a dispatch from Minister Seymour, at Vienna, that Russia agrees to accept the Allies' propositions, as a basis of negotiations.

Pending the above announcement, Vienna papers represented the state of affairs as most serious and alarming, and that all persons of Austrian Embassy had received orders to quit St. Petersburg, and Russian Embassy to leave Vienna. The actual circumstances were that Count Esterhazy handed to Count Nesselrode, at St Petersburgh, the Austrian Alliance note of Dec. 2. He said he was not authorized to enter into discussion, but if the note was not accepted unconditionally, before the 8th of Feb., he and all the Austrian Embassy must leave St. Petersburgh. To prevent this Nesselrode communicated with Vienna direct, and on Jan. 11th, Prince Gortschakoff had a talk with Count Buol, in which the former produced a memorandum expressing an inclination on the part of Russia to negotiate, but proposed certain alterations in the programme.

Sweden continues warlike preparations. Copenhagen official journal denies the existence of any circular repudiating Swedish alliance on the part of Denmark.

St. Petersburgh dates say Marshal Paskwitch has bequeathed as his dying injunction to the Emperor to make peace.

There has been a discussion relating to withdrawal of Allied forces from the Crimea, retaining only Kustch, Eupatoria, Balakalava, and making campaign up Rivers of the Southern provinces of Russia.

ASIA.—Constantinople intelligence reports Moroveff advancing in Asia. His advanced posts are within three hours march of Erzroum.

The campaign of the Turkish army in Imeretic is indefinitely abandoned in order to cover Erzroum.

Omar Pacha has tendered his resignation but is refused. He is in disgrace at Constantinople. The Turkish Government hold him responsible for the fall of Kars. The Commissioner has attached his property in Constantinople, for his first wife's children.

GREAT BRITTAIN.—Home politics quiet.—Palmerston ministry is growing adherent in Parliament.

Hon. Henery Gisborn, Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, is dead.

SPAIN.—Maria Christiana is about to marry her second daughter to Prince Drago, a rich nobleman of Germany.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.,

Before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee, Friday, March 16, 1855.

I HAVE not been able, Mr. Chairman, to attend any of the hearings of this Committee, and therefore I cannot be said to know accurately the ground taken by those who have supported the proposition that the gallows should be retained; but I presume I know it in general, and, therefore, a general reply will not wander far from the points which the Committee would like to have treated. I have always found that, before the House of Representatives, this subject had, in fact, but two points of difficulty, and, indeed, one was of far more importance to the Committee than the other. This first point is, The Authority for Capital Punishment; and the second, The Necessity or Expediency of Preserving it. I will say a few words on both.

In the first place, Mr. Chairman, what is the object of all punishment, in a civil community? Of course, it is not to revenge any act committed. The idea of Revenge is to be separated from the idea of Punishment, when we speak of capital punishment, or any other punishment, in civil society. Neither can it be said that punishment is the penalty of sin, properly speaking. That is sin in the eye of God, where an individual,—a conscious, responsible individual,—commits a wrong act, with a wrong motive. Society has nothing to do with *motives*—society punishes *acts*. One man, for instance, may commit murder, and in reality, and in the sight of God, may not commit as much sin as another person, who has merely stolen; because we all know, that sin, moral guilt, is made up of two elements,—the light that the individual had, and the criminal wish that he had to violate that light. God alone can know what light a man has in his own conscience.—Strictly speaking, therefore, the word punishment ought never to be used in this connection. Society does not, in fact, *punish*, as we usually make use of that term. *Punishment* belongs only to that Being who can fathom the heart, and find out motives.

This is a more important principle than it at first appears, from this consideration:—Many men approach this subject with the idea that there is some peculiar religious responsibility connected with it. Dr. Cheever, in his work on Capital Punishment, has a leading train of thought to the effect, "that the land is stained with blood," in the phrase of the Old Testament, and that society has got something to do to free the nation from the guilt of blood. But our ideas of civil government are entirely different from this. There are two objects that society has in inflicting *penalties*—that is the proper word, not "punishment." According to Lord Brougham, in his letter to Lord Lyndhurst, on this very topic, these objects are—first, to prevent the individual offender from ever repeating his offense; and, second, to deter others from imitating his offense. The primary object of all government is protection—protection to persons and property. That protection is to be gained in two ways, by taking the individual murderer, or the individual thief, and, by putting him to death, or by shutting him up, prevent his recommitting his offense; and by so arranging the penalty on that man, as shall deter others from imitating his example.

In that definition, Mr. Chairman, have I not included the whole object of penalty, in the eye of civil government? You observe, that this *must be* the whole object. For instance—a man who undertakes to commit murder, but does not do it, is guilty of murder, in the eye of GOD. If I load a pistol and fire it at a man and miss him, I am a murderer in the eyes of GOD; I am not a murderer in the eye of society. Society looks upon the act, not upon the intention or motives of the individual; and, therefore, only that Being who fathoms motives, who lets down the plummet of His infinite knowledge into the complex machinery of the human heart, and learns how much good has been resisted, how much education has been smothered—only He can punish.

If I am right in this, the only things left are restraint of the specific individual culprit, and restraint by deterring imitators. That is the object of penalties. Well, then, we come to the penalty of the gallows—the taking away of life. In the first place, (to look at it abstractly,) is it necessary, in order to restrain the murderer or to deter others from imitating him? It manifestly is not necessary in order to restrain the murderer, because society is now so settled in its arrangments, so perfectly stereotyped in its shape and form, that you can put a man between four walls and keep him there his whole life. Massachuselts can build prisons strong enough to keep a man, and enact statutes strong enough to prevent him being pardoned out. No man will pretend, before this committee, that that part of the object of penalty which would prevent the man from repeating his offence obliges you to take his life. You can shut him up just as securely in a prison as in a grave. It is not necessary, then, to restrain the criminal: nobody pretends it.

Is it neccessary for the simple purpose of deterring others from like offences? Will the taking of man's life deter others from following in his steps? That is the only question that remains.

When we look at the gallows—what is it? It is the taking of human life. There are three questions which present themselves in connection with this subject: *First*—Have we a right to take it? *Second*—Are we obliged to take it? *Third*—Does it do any good to take it? In other words—the right, the obligation, and the necessity.

With regard to the matter of right. If the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights is of any authority in this hall, if the first page of your Constitution is of any authority here, then it would be hard to show where you get the power to take life. "The body politic," says the Preamble to the Constitution, "is formed by a voluntary association of individuals; it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people." That is the Republican theory of government; it is the theory of this country, as you know, ever since the Declaration of Independence. It is a compact between individuals, to be governed in a certain form. Society, therefore, can have no rights higher than the individual has to give to it. If you will read the Declaraction of Rights of the Massachusetts Constitution, you will see that our form of government is a partnership of the individuals composing the body politic, and, of course, a partnership cannot have any property except what the individual members give to it. Now, an individual man has no right over his own life—suicide is sin. If government is a compact, a partnership of rights which we individually surrender, where do you get the right to take life? The parties that make the compact have not got it, and, therefore, they cannot give it to the government. Your Legislature, according to that Constitution, has no rights except what the people have given them. The people have no right to take their own lives, and of course they cannot give you the right to take their lives. If your Constitution is correct, therefore, you have no right to take life. I do not say the Constitution is right. I know there are theories which repudiate the idea of compact, and claim that government derives its authority directly from God. But your Constitution does not recognize this theory. Your Constitution says that government is a "compact" among the people; and a government founded on that basis cannot have the right to take life, unless the individual has the right to take his own—unless suicide is justifiable.—The reverend gentlemen who have appeared before you in opposition to the petitioners would not allow, for a moment, that I have the right to commit suicide; but if I have not the right to take my own life, how can I give that right to Governor Gardner, or to a jury of twelve men?

Beccara, Dr. Rush, and all the most eminent writers on this subject, deny the right of society to take life, on the ground that it conflicts with the Republican idea of government. These gentlemen escape from this by throwing overboard the whole theory of American society.—They say society is *not* a compact. They upset the Declaration of Independence and the Massachusetts Constitution, and maintain that government is derived from God: and in that way they get the idea of capital punishment from the Bible,—for you cannot get it any where else—it must be got from the Bible, if got at all.—They overthrow the Massachusetts Constitution, and erect you into a governm't by the ordinance of God. It is, in fact, the old divine right to govern, and having introduced that theory into American society, they give you the right to take life. And when they give you this right, they give it to you in a Hebrew verse of the Old Testament, which they say, not only confers the right, but actually enjoins it as an obligation,—"Blood for blood!"

They claim that this question lies entirely outside of the province of usual legislation.—That is a very suspicious claim, to begin with.—You are asked to give your support to a law which avowedly transcends your Constitution on the ground that it belongs to the theory of Christianity. But who says this is a *Christian* government? It recognizes the Jew, the Mohammedan, or anybody else, as a voter, and entitled to an equality of rights. I do not say, gentlemen, that the *spirit* of Christianity does not permeate its laws; I simply say, this government does not recognize Christianity as an essential characteristic of its component parts.

You come now to the Bible. You come now to this verse of the Old Testament; and upon this verse hang the whole theory of government, the whole theory of this legislation on capital punishment. I want you to bear in mind these observations, because it shows you that the thing claimed stands outside of the Constitution, outside of the whole theory of American government—it is peculiar, essentially unique. We come, then, to that verse. It is an obligation, they say:—"*Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.*"—Let us suppose, gentlemen, to begin with, that it *is* a command. We will not say, that we are Christians and not Jews, and that this was addressed, in the first place, to Jews, and not to Christians. Who can show that this is a command to Christians? It is a command to the Jewish nation, so far as we know. But it is contended that this command stands behind the Jewish nation, and is addressed to the whole race, represented by Noah. Suppose we waive aside our objection, and consider it as a covenant with the race, through Noah.

If this is a covenant, if it is a law of God, if it is addressed to us as the law of God: it must be obeyed,—fully, entirely obeyed; no man has a right to take exceptions to it. If it is the law of God, Mr. Chairman, you and I, and the government, and every individual in it, must obey it, in its letter. We have no right to make changes in it. If we have a right to make changes in the law of God, *how much* change may we make?—change it a half?—two-thirds? No; the rule is, you cannot change it a title. It is to be obeyed; and is to be obeyed wholly; it is to be obeyed in its full spirit, to the extent of it. Is not that proper? The opponents of capital punishment, gentlemen, are perfectly willing to obey this statute, with the gentlemen who support the gallows, if they will obey it to the letter, entirely. How long could any legislature that obeyed that command, in its full spirit, sit in any Christian country? Let us see.

In the first place, you will remark that this is but a single line of Hebrew text. If you will look into our friend Spear's book, or Dr. Cheever's book, or any book on this subject on either side, you will find that there are as many as *twelve* different interpretations of it—No two of the great lights of oriental learning and the Hebrew language have been able to agree upon an interpretation. One says that it is one thing, and another another thing; and from Calvin and Luther down to our own day, there has been no unanimous agreement among scholars as to the meaning of this sentence. Is it not rather singular, gentlemen, that you should be asked to upset the whole theory of the American Constitution, to support a law which it is confessed transcends the American idea of the power of government, that you should be asked to take a right,—if it should appear to have existed in any human government,—on the faith of a single line of a dead language, three thousand years old, about the meaning of which no two scholars agree? If God meant to issue a command to last for all time,—a command which was so imperative that all governments in all circumstances, were obliged to obey it—would he not have stated it so that its meaning might be plainly understood? Some say it means, "whatsoever." Dr. Kraitsir, one of the most eminent living philologists in the world undertook to show in his lectures, only two years ago, that it only forbids cannibalism—the eating of men; and perhaps, on a question of language, there is no single name in all Christendom that has the weight of Dr. Kraitsir at the present moment.

"Whosover sheds man's blood, his blood shall be shed." That is the whole sentence;—"by man" is an interpretation. This is the whole literal interpolation of the words; we have got to make out the rest. Some say it is a prophecy;—"Whosoever taketh the sword shall perish by the sword;"—and so of all the different meanings. I do not go into them, because it is utterly immaterial to my argument which is the best. The simple fact, that the most eminent oriental scholars have never been able to agree upon an interpretation, is enough for me. I say, is it not singular, that so transcendent an act of legislation as "breaking into the bloody house of life," as Shakspeare writes—the taking of human life,—should be left to hang on a doubtful sentence, in a dead language more than three thousand years old? Why, gentlemen, if a doctrine is of importance in the Bible, it is spread over many pages: it shines out in parable; it is put prominently forward in exhortation; it is given in one way and then in another; first by one writer and then by another. But here is this single sentence—nothing else; we have got to *hang* on this; we cannot find it anywhere else. Our Savior says, reiterating the great command, "Thou shalt not kill." But here is an exception, according to this theory. Get rid of this sentence and there is no trouble any where else in the Bible. Now, I say, that if that was a command to control all governments, to trample under foot all circumstances, it would be natural to conclude that God would have expressed it more clearly.

But, leaving this point, to whom is this command addressed? Is it to government? No, gentlemen, it is addressed to individuals. When GOD spake to Noah, there was no government. The address was to individuals; and it was so interpreted for more than fifteen hundred years. It was addressed to each individual man: and when the Jews were organized into a nation, they found this original command, according to this interpretation, resting on each man to kill whoever had killed his nearest relative. You know that, all through the Pentateuch, you have frequent references to the old right, before government existed, of each man to kill the person who had take the life of his nearest kin.—This command, then, is addressed to individuals; it is a command to the nearest of kin to kill whoever slays his relative. If this is a command of GOD, it is addressed to you and to me. Suppose that Mr. Rufus Choate, or some other eminent lawyer, should procure the acquittal of a murderer, and that the brother of the person murdered should seek out and shoot down the murderer; and when he is brought before the Court for sentence, suppose that he should say to the Judge—"Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Every pulpit in Massachusetts interprets that as a command of GOD. I believe that this a command of GOD, addressed to individuals. GOD has never taken it back; it is addressed to us then, just as much as to Noah. There is no treaty with the Almighty. He is speaking that sentence now just as much as in the time of Noah.

You say, the jury has acquitted the man; but what are the jury to me? I know he was guilty. GOD's command to me is, that I should kill him. I have killed him. Take my life, if you dare! You are disobeying the divine commandment!" Suppose he should say this, how would you meet it? Where could you impeach his argument, upon the doctrine maintained here?

That is a command addressed to every individual. There was no sheriff then; no county courts; no government, no legislation. There were but six or seven on the face of the earth, when God promulgated the law. It was addressed to every human being; and it was to be obeyed. It is universally recognized in the Old Testament in the sense I have stated; and it was executed in that sense for fifteen hundred years. Where is the exception, gentlemen, to that?—If the gentlemen who have appeared before you against the abolition of the death penalty will stand on that statute, so will we. Let us see what sort of a government you will produce. Whenever a man has taken life, the nearest of kin of the murdered person will avenge him, according to his own idea, and government has no right to interfere. "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Not "whosoever *means* to shed"—not "whoso ever *maliciously* sheddeth"—"sheddeth with malice aforethought—*malice prepense*" but, "WHOSOEVER SHEDDETH." Now, we make a distinction We say the man who kills in hot blood, or unawares, is guilty only of manslaughter; we must have malice aforethought to constitute the crime of murder. We draw the line; in the time of Noah it was not drawn. Is this Legislature ready to obey this statute, and annul the distinction between murder and manslaughter? Is it ready to make it the law of the Commonwealth, that whosoever takes life, no matter how, shall be hung by the neck until he is dead?

Do not say I am quibbling. I will show you I am not. Look in the 35th of Numbers, and you will observe that Moses makes a peculiar institution. He sets apart six cities of refuge. What are they for? Whoever commits murder with malice prepense, with design, is to be killed. Whoever smites a man unawares, that he die, he has a right to fly into a city of refuge and stay there a year and a day, or until the death of the High Priest; and, provided he stays there during that period, the nearest of kin can not kill him. "These six cities shall be a refuge, both for the cildren of Israel, and for the stranger, and for the sojourner among them; that every one that killeth a person unawares may flee thither." (Num. 35: 16.)—That was the only restraint which Moses dared to put upon the right of the nearest of kin to take the life of any body who had killed his relative, whether he took it by design or not.—The murderer, you will observe, by the 15th chap. of Numbers is to be put to death, whether he gets to the city of refuge or not; but the man who has committed manslaughter is not to be killed, provided he stay in the city of refuge a year and a day. Now what does that show? It shows two things. In the first place, that, prior to Moses making that statute in Numbers, the nearest of kin took the life of any body who killed his relative; and in the second place, it shows, what I have stated to you, that there is no distinction in this passage between murder and manslaughter. Moses institutes a distinction, and says that if a man has committed homicide, has killed a man unawares, and shall go to a city of refuge, and shall stay in this city a year and a day, he is not to be punished. The two statutes interpret each other. That second statute, which makes a limitation on the first, shows what the first meant, and shows that Moses thought that, according to this passage in Genesis, the blood of the murderer (whether the act were committed with malice aforethought or not,) should be taken by the nearest of kin of the murdered person. Gentlemen, that is what a lawyer would call an interpretation from cotemporaneous practice. Here is the practice of fifteen hundred years under that statute, and the man who commits murder, with malice aforethought or unawares, is to be slain by the nearest of kin of the murdered man. If that was the original command, obey it. We have only the statute of Genesis; we have no 35th chapter of Numbers, with its limitation—that was addressed to the Jews. We have no cities of refuge. A man cannot go to Worcester or Salem, and stay there a year, by way of punishment or atonement for his offense. We have not the exception; we have only the statute.

Now, gentlemen are the reverend gentlemen willing to say that you shall annul the distinction between murder and manslaughter in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—that if a man kills another unintentionally, without malice, he shall be punished with death, under the covenant with Noah? If they will not, what right have they to come here, and tell you to obey that statute? If that is a statute of God, what right have they to make exceptions?

Dr. Cheever avoids this dilemma—and how? He allows that this command was addressed to individuals. He allows that it cannot be obeyed by individuals now—that it would derange all society, upset all government;—and what does he say? He says we cannot obey the statute, as it was originally given; *because there is such an entire change of circumstances since the time of Noah.* Indeed! But Dr. Cheever can interpolate "circumstances" into the law of God, and if he can, cannot we? If you are going to open a door in a statute for the great procession of circumstances, in a period of nineteen centuries, to pass through, can you not open it wide enough to carry the gallows out? If "circumstances" have changed so much since this command was delivered that it is not safe for an individual to kill the murderer, perhaps they have changed so much that you and I can get rid of the gallows altogether.

Suppose you had made a statute for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—suppose you had passed the Maine Liquor Law—and, six months afterwards, the authorities in some town in the Commonwealth should refuse to execute it—should make exceptions to it; and when they were remonstrated with, they should should say—"Yes, certainly, those were the circumstances in March; but in November, they have changed, and we are going to change the statute; the Legislature would undoubtedly like to have it done"—what would you think of their reasoning?

If this a statute at all, it is a statute until God alters it. If one man has a right to say that "circumstances" have dispensed with one half of it, another individual has a right to say that "circumstances" have dispensed with it altogether. Mr. Jefferson, you know, cut out all the parts of the New Testament to which he objected, and said of the remainder—"*This* is my New Testament." There is no objection to it, except that different people might take out different parts, and there would be no New Testament left. Just so with Dr. Cheever.—"Circumstances" have not dispensed with the statute, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God"—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor,"—none of the ten commandments are dispensed with;—how is it that "circumstances" have dispensed with one half of this statute?

In the third place gentlemen, it is a singular fact, that if this be the law, "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," it has never been obeyed. If this be the meaning of this statute, that every civil government that exists is bound to kill every human being who takes life, it has never been obeyed. It is a strong argument against that interpretation, that practice has never conformed to it. Moses took the life of an Egyptian; God did not order him to be killed. According to this statute, Moses ought to have been killed. David killed Uriah;—David was not killed. So you can find in various parts of the Old Testament, accounts of several ancient worthies who took life,—took it, too, in a way that, in modern society, would subject them to punishment,—yet they were not punished, though according to this statute they ought to have been put to death.

Then look at another point. Did you ever hear of a civil government that did not locate, in some portion of its arrangements, the pardoning power? Did you ever hear of a government that did not give either the King, or the Legislature, or the Governor, or Council, or somebody, the pardoning power? I undertake to say, that there has not existed, since the Christian era, a government that did not include, in some portion of its arrangements, the pardoning power. Our own Governor has this power. If a jury shall condemn a man to death, the Governor may interpose, and save his life. Where does he get this power, under this statute? God does not say, "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed, provided the Governor does not pardon him;" that proviso is not there. If this is a statute of the most high God, you have got to obey it—obey it literally; and every man who is convicted of homicide is to be punished capitally.—No considerations of mercy, no pity for his family, no consideration of darkness of mind, his want of education, ought to make him a fit subject for pardon. There is no provision for pardon in this statute: what right, then, has the Governor of Massachusetts to exercise such a power, on the theory of these gentlemen?

You perceive the force of my argument, gentlemen of the Committee. The upholders of capital punishment say, that inside of this book there is a command to keep up the gallows. We respectfully reply, Take the statute in this book; construe it as you would any other law, and obey it;—and if you will obey it, in that way, we are willing the government should try the experiment. But we are not willing that anybody should take out as much as he pleases, and leave the rest behind upon us. If this is a law of God, "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed"—if that is the whole of it—you have no right to give Governor Gardner the pardoning power, because God does *not* recognize that power.—There was an old lawyer who used to say that he could make a flaw in any statute large enough to drive a coach through. How large a flaw must you make in this statute before you can get modern government under it? If it is a statute, it means nothing. You are to choose between one horn of the dilemma or the other. If you want a government based on Noah, take it; but don't throw it in our faces, when we undertake to erect a government on the principles of modern experience, that we are disobeying a Divine command in its full letter and spirit. Do not throw it in our faces, for a single item, and then refuse to conform to it when it *goes* against yourselves.

Then, again, if this verse is a binding statute, all the verses are. Here is the covenant with Noah—and this is one of the articles of that covenant:—"But flesh, with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat"—(Gen. 9: 4.) This has always been interpreted to prescribe a certain method of killing meat to be eaten. Even at this day, the Jews of the city of New York will not buy meat in the common markets of the city, because they think it transcends that command—that it is not properly bleeded. They obey that law, to the very letter. Did you ever hear of a Christian, who comes here with the sixth verse of this chapter written all over him, and maintains that God commands you to hang.—did you ever hear that he made any particular inquiries in the market as to whether he was obeying the fourth verse? No, gentlemen; he is a Jew as to the gallows—he is a Christian as to his pork.

But that fourth verse is a more important one than the sixth, after all. If you turn over to that chapter in Acts, where the Apostles give their general directions to Christians, you will see that they reiterate the fourth verse:—"For it seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than these necessary things; that ye abstain from meats offered to idols, *and from blood, and from things strangled*," &c. (Acts 15: 28, 29.) That command of the fourth verse has been reiterated, but not the sixth. The Apostles did not say, when they were making that general law for all Christendom, 'It seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us to command you that you obey this statute—' Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." They were yet to be particular how their meat was killed; that has been reiterated, but no Christion obeys it; but this sixth verse has never been reiterated; yet it is so important, according to these gentlemen, that if you should dare to disobey it, the Commonwealth would go to pieces!—If this is a covenant, one part is just as obligatory as another, yet you would obey the sixth verse, and set at nought the fourth! Suppose the Supreme Court should say of a law passed by this Legislature, "It is all constitutional, we admit; but we shall obey one half of it, and not the other?" Suppose an individual should say so?—what should you think of it?

What results from these considerations?—Why, this results; that nobody can obey that statute at the present moment, and no civil government does; and the government that should undertake to do it for one hour, would be hurled into oblivion the next, by the aroused indignation of the nineteenth century. Constitute yourselves a government—make no distinction between manslaughter and murder—declare that the individual shall have the right to take the life of the person who kills his nearest relative—give the Governor no right to pardon—and see how long such a government would stand. And yet, I contend that no man who interprets that statute by the common rules of evidence and contemporary practice can find any of the merciful provisions of modern government in it. I have shown you what that statute was, as practised for fifteen hundred years; and Moses himself did not dare to say that the nearest of kin should not kill the man who had committed manslaughter. He instituted "cities of refuge," where the individual offender should be safe; but if he left the city, he was liable to be killed. I contend gentlemen, that in this issue between the parties, it is we who are upholding the Old Testament, not those who defend the gallows. We say, God did not mean to prescribe a law for civil government, in all time,—that was not his object; or, if he did, this was permissive, merely—You *may* take life, if you wish to.

Look at another verse; see how absurd this theory of the friends of capital punishment is. This is the third verse of the same chapter:—"Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you." Is that "*shall*" obligatory? "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man *shall* his blood be shed." They say that word "*shall*" sounds down from Noah to the present moment, and binds you and me, and all the world. Does it?—then so does the other:—"Every moving thing that liveth *shall* be meat for you." If there is a man in this Legislature who is a Grahamite, and does not eat meat, he disobeys the Divine Command; that *shall* is as imperative as the other. You must eat everything, like a Frenchman. It is all in the same Hebrew tense, and why is not one "shall" as imperative as the other? Must every Christian take care that during his mortal life, he tastes of every "moving thing that liveth"?—and if he does not do it, will you say that he disobeys the command of Almighty God? Why, it is manifestly an absurdity, and if you want to maintain that chapter, you must maintain it on some other principle than this.

This is my proposition, gentlemen. Grant that to be a statute, interpret it like any other statute; and when you have done this, then we will say those gentlemen are sincere and consistent, if they support and obey it. But until they do, we are not willing to have them interpolate as much as they choose into it, and then require us to obey it. If you will show me a man who rigidly obeys the other verses of the covenant, then I will show you a man who really supports the gallows because he thinks the sixth verse commands it; but until you do, I shall think the opponents of the abolition of the death penalty are influenced by other motives than those which appear.

Now, gentlemen, I shall leave this subject in a moment; but allow me to say in conclusion, that this statute is represented as a command from Almighty God, commanding all governments, for all time, to inflict the penalty of death upon every man who takes life. There is only this single verse, in language of an uncertain tenor, and it has all the difficulties about it I have named. I ask you, in all sincerity, if any county sheriff would hang *one* man, on a writ as ambiguous as that? You know he would not; and yet governments are to hang, to all time, and thousands are to die, upon the authority of a statute so uncertain in its meaning, that no sheriff would hang an individual man on a precept so equivocal as that, and so much sourrounded with difficulties! If men are to come here and propound it as a statute, sounding down to us from Sinai, and before Sinai, then it is a statute that we must put our hands on our lips, and our lips in the dust, and obey to the letter. We have no right to reject one word and take the next; there is no trifling to be done with it.

Gentlemen, we have now dismissed the subject of obligation. It is unnecessary to say after this that I do not believe in the obligation. If society can get *permission* to take life from this text, it is the most that it can get;—it is no command, no continuing command. But, mark you! even that permission your Constitution does not allow you to use. Your Constitution does not even recognize it as a *permission*: because, if it is, it is a permission to commit suicide. You have got to upset the American idea of government before you can even exercise it as a permission. Mr. Rantoul, in one of his exceedingly able reports on this subject, fourteen years ago, placed this before the Legislature in the most unanswerable light. You must argue down the American idea of government before you can put down the argument which forbids the taking of human life. There is great difficulty here. You have got to ignore the American theory and American history.—You have got to say of that Declaration of rights, "It is a lie! There is something thing deeper than compact. We do not sit here under a compact. We sit here under an arrangement which God limits—the height and breadth of which He has defined, not the Constitution." This is not the Republican theory of government, gentlemen; but I have no quarrel with it; it may be so. But you sit here under the Constitution of Massachusetts, and if that Constitution is right, you have got no powers except what the people give you. When, gentlemen, did the law recognize that I have the right to take my own life? Never. Then, under your idea of compact, you have no right to take my life.

If your Constitution is a sound logical instrument, the very first statute that hung a man on the gallows was a violation of the Constitution of Massachusetts; for it undertook to assume over that man's life a power which he did not himself possess, and which he could not, therefore delegate to the State; and the Constitution says that the government could have no right except what that man gave it. "The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals; it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people. Now, will any man undertake to show how any government founded upon that as its cornerstone can claim the right to take life, unless the individual has a right to take his own life,—unless suicide be justifiable? The defenders of the gallows all feel the necessity of meeting this objection, and they uniformly do it by rejecting the idea of compact. They claim that government is something else,—that you get your rights somewhere else than from a compact.—Dr. Cheever, and other writers on the same side, undertake to say that this idea of compact is all a mistake: that it was derived from the French infidelity of the eighteenth century. They ignore it, entirely; and they have a right to, for they are only writing books. But you cannot; for you are sitting here as a legislature, and must respect the Constitution you have sworn to support.

Let us look at another argument of Dr. Cheever. He says that society gets the right to take life as the individual gets the right of self defense. What is the principle of the law? The principle of the law is this: If a man is going to take your life, you have no right to take his immediately; you must retreat to the wall.—The rule of the common law says, you must retreat until you can retreat no further: and then, when you must either die or kill him, you may kill him; but if you kill him at once, without retreating as far as you can, you are guilty of manslaughter. Now, if Dr. Cheever is going to get the right from this principle just alluded to, then society is bound to show—not that taking life is a good thing, but that it is an absolutely *necessary* thing. Society is bound to show that, in conformity with this rule, she has retreated to the wall, that is, done everything she could, before taking the life of the murderer. Society has got to show, if Dr Cheever's theory is correct, that, like the individual, before she raised her hand, she retreated as far as she could—she ran and hid herself, got out of the way, and when she could do nothing else, then she took the life of the individual. But now, how is it? Who are the men that are hung? Are they the rich, the educated, the men that are cared for by society? No; that is not the class that supplies the harvest for the gallows.

The harvest of the gallows is reaped from the poor, the ignorant, the friendless, the men who, in the touching language of Charles Lamb, "are never brought up, but *dragged* up;" who never knew what it was to have a mother, to have education, moral restraint. They have been left on the highways, vicious, drunken, neglected. Society cast them off. It never extended over them a single gentle care. But the first time this crop of human passion, the growth of which she never checked, manifests itself, the first time that ill regulated being puts forth his hand to do an act of violence, society puts forth *its* hand to his throat, and strangles him! Has society done *its duty*?—Could the intelligence, the moral sense, and the religion of Massachusetts go up and stand by the side of that poor unfortunate negro who was the last man executed in this Commonwealth, and say that they had done their duty by him? He had passed his life in scenes of vice; he had never known what it was to have the tone of a human being that expressed sympathy spoken to him. Had society done its duty? Had it retreated to the wall? He never landed in our city but the harpies of licentiousness and drink beset him, and the churches never rose up in their majesty to forbid it.—Steeped to the lips in vice for thirty years, when society found him guilty of an act of violence, the natural result of such a life, did society take him and say—"God gave this man to me an innocent soul, and I have let him grow up into this monster, and now I will take him and restore him: I will throw around him moral influence, and see if I cannot make a human being of him?" Did society retreat to the wall?—did she try to save that man? No; she inflicted on him the fiercest punishment—she took away his life. "Society is an instrument of good," said one of your members a few days ago. Then it is bound to educate the man thrown into its hands.

This is a very broad theory that society gets the right to hang, as the individual gets the right to defend himself. Suppose she does; there are certain principles which limit this right, to which she is bound. Besides, when society has got the man completely in her power, what is she to do with him? Suppose a man attacks me to-day;—according to Dr. Cheever, I have the right to take his life. But the law says, "No; if you can restrain him, you must do so, and not kill him." Society has got the murderer within four walls; he never can do any more harm. You can put him in a jail from whence he can never escape,—where he can never see the face of his kind again. Has society any need to take that man's life to protect herself? Has she retreated to the wall? If society has only the right that the individual has, she has no right to inflict the penalty of death, because she can effectually restrain the individual from ever again repeating his offence. Suppose a man should attempt to kill me in the street, and I should take his life, and when I was brought before Chief Justice Shaw, and

asked how I killed him, I should say—"I overcame him; I threw him on the sidewalk; I bound him hand and foot; and then I killed him,"—would that be considered justifiable?—No, I should be imprisoned for manslaughter. Society takes the murderer; she shuts him up in jail; she keeps him ninety days, or longer; she tries him before twelve men, and then, having him utterly, irremediably in her power, she hangs him; and then she turns round and tells you, "I have only the right of the individual;" and the common law retorts upon her—"You had no right to take that man's life; you might have restrained him, if you would, and you had no right to kill him."

As I said at the beginnning, there are two objects of penalty:—first, to restrain the offender from repeating his offence: and second, to deter other people from imitating it. Now, if the object be simply to prevent the individual from repeating the offence, he cannot repeat it, if he is shut up in prison. You can keep him there; you can deny to the Governor the power to pardon such persons. You can declare, as O'Sullivan proposes, that such persons shall not be pardoned except by the two-thirds vote of three successive Legislatures. You can keep them in prison, if you choose. Nobody can say that a million of men and women, with one poor hapless man in chains, are so afraid of him that they are obliged to take his life, in order to prevent the offence. No, gentleman, nobody pretends it. The only claim now is, that it is necessary, in order to prevent other men from repeating it.

Here is another point. If this idea of hanging men for example is correct, then why do you not make your executions as public as possible? Why do you not hang men at the centre of the common? Our fathers did it. They hung their people under the great tree. They hung them for example, and of course they wished every body to see it. They hung men upon the Neck, and crowds went out to see it. If example is the object, the sight of the punishment would seem to be essential to its full effect. Why, Homer tells us, two thousand years ago, that a thing seen has doubled the weight of a thing heard. Everybody knows that a child will recollect what he sees ten times as well as what he heard. You know that in old times, (not to make a laugh of it,) in Connecticut, they used to take the children to the line of the town, and there give them a whipping, in order that they might remember the bounds of their township by that spot. Now, there are fourteen States in the Union that have made executions private and in England they are private. Only a few men, some twenty, or thirty, or fifty, are allowed to witness them.

Mark you! the whole claim of the value of executions now lies in their example. Yet it is found that out of one hundred and sixty-seven persons executed in England, within a certain limit of time, *one hundred and sixty-four* had witnessed executions! All the crimes of the world have been found at the foot of the gallows. O'Sullivan has recorded six or eight cases of persons who left the gallows to go home and commit the same offence, in the same way. In consequence of these executions, a sort of mania for killing arises. You know how it is in other cases;—what a mania there was, at one time, for shooting Louis Philippe, and at another, for intruding on Queen Victoria. It takes possession of people. Society has learned that to witness executions developes a certain instinct for blood, which is dangerous; and so, in many countries, the government does not permit it.

There is another singular thing about this punishment. Here is an ordinance of God, of the sublimest authority in the universe, (according to the upholders of capital punishment,) commanding us to execute our fellow-men; and yet, in all civilized society, Mr. Chairman, the man who executes that law, the hangman, is not esteemed fit for decent society. In Spain, the man who has hung another runs out of the city in disgrace, and if he were to appear again, the mob would tear him in pieces. To call a man a hangman, is the greatest insult you can cast upon him.

Dr. BEECHER (interrupting)—I suppose that it is because he has touched sin, and been polluted.

Mr. PHILLIPS—But the mob does not pelt the *clergyman*, who takes the man's hand only the moment before he is executed! [This remark excited great merriment, the audience loudly applauding.]

Mr. PHILLIPS continued—No, Mr. Chairman, it is a very remarkable circumstance, that in all time, the man who did his duty in obeying this statute, has been infamous.

Then here is another very important fact.—That statute,—one line of which, according to these gentlemen, has sufficient vitality to cover all space and time,—is so horrid, you can not permit the world to look at it. It demoralizes society. The reason given for hiding the gallows was, that its influence was demoralizing. It was found to be the universal testimony, that executions were great promoters of crime.—The London police never had so much to do as when there was an execution. If example is the subject, why, certainly the example of the actual thing at the moment ought to have prevented people from committing the same offense. Yet you remember the very remarkable case of the widow of a forger in London, who begged her husband's body of the executioner, and took it home; and the police, suspecting the parties, entered the house, and found forged notes concealed in the very mouth of the corpse! The wife and the other parties, were engaged in the same crime, and, to conceal it, put into the mouth of the corpse the evidence of their guilt! And such cases are not at all uncommon, though that may be most remarkable in its circumstances. This was the reason why executions were made private.

Let me cite high authority on this point. Six or seven years ago, Lord Brougham addressed a letter to Lord Lyndhurst. Lord L. had said that one of the principal reasons for resorting to capital punishment, was the necessity of deterring others, by punishing the criminal severely. Lord Brougham replies:—"You, sir, and myself, have been well acquainted with criminal jurisprudence, and the execution of criminal law in England. I appeal to you, and to every member of the profession familiar with criminal law, whether the idea of deterring others from committing offences, by punishing the offender severely, is not found, in practice, to be utterly unsound. It has no such effect whatever."

Lord Brougham goes on to say—"It may be that I am Quixotic, but if Government has no other way of protecting society against the repetition of offences, except by punishing the offender severely, then government is a failure. In my opinion," he adds, "the only protection government has, is this: take possession of the offender, and subject him to moral restraint.—Make your jail a moral hospital; make the man over again, if you can, and in that way you protect society from that man henceforth; take the rest of the community and educate them, and in that way you protect society from them, and in no other." I am not quoting a morbid philanthropist or a mere sentimentalist, but a cool, hard lawyer, who, after many years of practice, and ample opportunities for observation, comes to the conclusion, that the gallows, and penal legislation of all kinds, if it has no other object than the example of punishment, is a failure, and that there is no remedy but education. As Bulwer has well said:—"Society has erected the gallows at the end of the lane, instead of guide-posts and direction-boards at the beginning."

There is, therefore, gentlemen, no reason, either on the ground of keeping the offender from repeating his offence, or in the influence of the example, for the gallows; there is no necessity for it. Experience proves that there is not.

Gentleman, I would not weary you with details; but take Rantoul's reports, and you will find my statement fully confirmed. It is proved by English history, that just so fast as you take the death penalty from a crime the crime diminishes. Experience is all that way and not the other. I hold that you cannot oblige us to show that taking away the gallows is better than to keep it. It is acknowledged that, as regards the prevention of crime by hanging the criminal, it increases. Attorney General Austin asked the Legislature, in a report, made I thing in 1843, to give up capital punishment because it did not restrain murder. Remember, this is Attorney General Austin—a man not suspected of any exceeding humanity, a man who did not look at this subject from any sentimental point of view, but simply as a lawyer. Here is what he said:—

"Whether the punishment of death should be abolished in any of the few cases to which it is now applied, (the capital penalty of robbery and burglary had been done away with in 1839,) has often been a subject of legislative inquiry. It does not belong to me to enter upon an argument which is nearly exhausted; but I deem it within my province in this connection, respectfully to submit to the Legislature an humble opinion, that, in the present state of society, it is no longer an abstract question whether Capital Punishment is right, but whether it be practicable; and that there is good reason to believe that punishment for crime, would most certainly follow its commission, if the Legislature should further abrogate the penalty of death. As the law now stands in this respect, its efficiency is mostly in its threatenings; but the terror of a trial is diminishing, and the culprit finds impunity in the severity which it denounces."

Now, gentlemen, if you cannot execute a law, it is manifest that it better not be on the statute book. This is just what they found in England. For instance; the law used to be, that a man should be hung for stealing a shilling.—That was thought too hard, and the sum was raised to forty shillings. But under this law, no jury could be found to convict—they would find some way to evade the statute. Thus, in one case, a man was taken up for stealing a watch, which cost ten or fifteen pounds. The man had undoubtedly stolen it; it was proved against him. The jury brought him in guilty of stealing the watch, and found that the watch was worth thirty-nine shillings, eleven pence. The watch-maker said, "Why, the very fashion of that watch was worth five pounds." "Perhaps it was," said the jury; "but we don't hang a man for five pounds." Afterwards they raised the amount to five pounds; then the jury brought the accused in guilty of stealing four pounds, nineteen shillings, eleven pence, always keeping one penny behind the hanging limit. Of course it was perjury, but the jury would not convict of the crimes of stealing and forgery, when the penalty was death. The Legislature said, the man who forges shall be hung; but men forged every day, and every hour of the day; and the bankers of London, with millions of pounds resting on the fidelity of an autograph, went before the Legislture and said, "Be kind enough to pass a statute against forgery that shall not inflict the punishment of death." It was found that the man charged with forgery was certain to be acquitted; the witnesses quibbled, the juries quibbled, the prosecuting officer quibbled, until no man was ever hung for forgery. Then the bankers of London (one thousand of them) went before the Legislature, and said, "Your gallows is no protection to us; be kind enough to take it away!"

Gentlemen, for one hundred years, the progress of all legislation has been to throw away these extreme penalties; and in proportion as it has done so, crime has diminished. That shows that society does not need the gallows for protection, and if it does not need it for protection, it has no right to it. These gentlemen will not contend, of course, that society has a right to take life from caprice, from whim, from taste, but only from necessity. If we show you that when it has been withdrawn from a crime, that crime has diminished, then, I say, we show you a competent and sufficient argument why it should be abolished. We have got outside of the Bible now. We have got the experience of two hundred years in England, that every crime from which the penalty of the gallows was taken off has deminished. We have got the experience of Russia, of Tuscany, of Belgium, of Sir James Macintosh in India, where they have given up the death penalty; yet murder did not increase. You say, these experiments were local, and for a short time. True, but they were all one way. Society has never tried the gallows, but to fail. Now, all we ask of Massachusetts is, that when she has tried the one and not succeeded, she shall now try the other. We used to punish highway robbery with death. Then that crime was frequent; but things got to such a state that, as Robert Rantoul said, a man was more likely to be struck with lightning, sitting in his parlor in any town of the Commonwealth, than to be hung for committing highway robbery. We took off the penalty of death, and then highway robbery diminished; there were more cases before than since.

In the States that have abolished the death penalty, the result has been entirely satisfactory,—and every humane man must rejoice at it. Take Michigan and those States that have rescinded the penalty—they are no worse off than Massachusetts. I say that this is a State preeminently fitted to try this experiment. We are the great Normal School of all civil government.—Massachusetts. We have got the most moral people on the face of the earth; we have got the best circumstances for an experiment in civil government; we have got a people with wealth equally divided; we have got common schools; we are a people with a high moral tone; we have got a homogeneous population; it is easy to get a living here, and poverty therefore, does not drive to crime, as in some other places—our circumstances are all favorable to morality. We are in a better state to try such an experiment than Michigan, far better than Belgium, Tuscany or Russia; yet they tried it, and were successful, and why will not we? All the great lights of jurisprudence are on our side,—Franklin, Livingston, Rush, Lafayette, Baccara, Grotius,—I might mention forty eminent names, all throwing their testimony against the gallows. Lafayette said—"I shall demand the abolition of the penalty of death, until you show me the infallibility of human testimony." He thought it was enough to discredit the gallows, that men might be hung by mistake.—There have been two or three such cases in the history of jurisprudence.

Now, with all this experience on our side, with the fact that we are the very best government in the world to try the experiment, with the testimony of Lord Brougham,—a man not biassed by any peculiar circumstances, by any religious fanaticism, by any sentimental enthusiasm,—that this idea of deterring from offenses by example is a failure—that education is the only thing—that the prison ought to be a moral hospital—that the man is to be taken possession of, and restrained by moral influences,—shall we be behind such a man as Lord Brougham? It seems that we ought not to be.

I will retain the Committee but a moment longer. I think I have thrown some remarks before you that go to show this: That this covenant with Noah is one not binding on this Legislature; or, if it is, that it is binding in its whole, and yet you will not, for an hour, think of reviving it as a whole; you would be the shame of Christendom if you attempted to obey it. If it is not a statute to be obeyed wholly, then it is nothing. If Dr. Cheever may shape it one way, like a piece of wax, we can shape it another; if he can drive civil government through it, we can drive the abolition of the gallows through it. Then, gentlemen, as to the necessity of it. The wole current of legislation is to give it up. We have given it up in almost all cases, and we are safer than we were. No State that has abolished it has ever taken a backward step voluntarily. It was reëstablished in Tuscany by a foreign power, and is not executed even there. I understand that the Grand Duke of Tuscany promised his sister never to obey the law forced upon him by Napoleon, and you see murderers walking in their parti-colored dress along the streets of Leghorn and Florence;—yet Tuscany is the most moral and well-behaved country in Italy. So it is with our States;—all experience points one way.

The old barbarous practices have gradually given place to others more humane and merciful. Once a prisoner was not allowed to swear his witnesses; then they would not allow him counsel; how he may swear his witnesses, and is entitled to counsel;—yet the government is safe. Men used to say, "We cannot get rid of the gallows. Why, murder is so rife in the land, that if you don't have the very worst punishment that man can devise, no man's life will be safe." If this was so, why didn't you impale the criminal, as in Algiers, or crucify him, as the Romans did? Why didn't you make the gallows as cruel as possible? If you wanted the terror of example, if you wanted the blood to freeze in the hearts of men, why did you not make the punishment as cruel as you could? That is not the spirit of the age. The question argued now is, what is the *easiest* mode of death? A writer in the *London Quarterly* maintains that death by the guillotine is the easiest, and that governments ought to adopt the guillotine instead of the gallows. The question is not now how we shall most frighten men, but how we shall take life the easiest. It has even been proposed to give chloroform to the man about to be executed, from motives of humanity.

If you want to frighten people, adopt the cruelest punishment you can invent; and yet, if you sho'd do so, if you should take pains to make your punishment as severe and cruel as possible, the humanity of the nineteeth century would rebuke you. Unconsciously, without considering what inferences would be drawn from it, the efforts of physicians and of men of jurisprudence has been to find out the easiest mode of taking life. The French claim that the guillotine is the easiest and therefore they adopt it. If you can come down one step,—if you can give up the rack and the wheel, impaling, tearing to death with wild horses, why cannot you come down two, and adopt imprisonment?—why cannot you come down three, and, instead of putting the man in jail, make your prisons, as Brougham recommends, hospitals, and educate him?—why cannot you come down four, and put him under the influence of some community of individuals who will labor to awaken again the moral feelings and sympathies of his nature?

Who knows how many steps you can come down? We came down one when we gave up burning at the stake; we came down another when we gave up the tearing of the body to pieces with red hot pincers; we came down another when we gave up the torture of the wheel. You cannot tolerate these things now. Society has been forced, by the instinct of humanity, against its logic, to put away these cruel penalties. Men have been crying out continually against this instinct of mercy, which sought to make the dungeon less terrible: they feared to remove a cobweb from that dungeon's cruelty, lest the world should go to pieces.—Yet the world swept it down, and it is safer today than ever before

Now we ask you to abolish the gallows. It is only one step further in the same direction.—Massachusetts has got up to the wall. She has thrown it away for almost all offences—she only retains it for one or two. We ask you to take one more step in the same direction.—Take it, because the civilized world is taking it, in many quarters! Take it, because the circumstances of the time prove you may take it safely! Take it, because it is well to try experiments for humanity, and this is a favorable community to try them in!

These are the arguments, gentlemen of the Committee, on which we ask you to abolish the punishment of death in this Commonwealth.

[Mr PHILLIPS was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his remarks.]

POLICE COURT.—Mary Kennedy—intoxicated and disorderly, her fourth offense—fined $10, this forenoon, and in default of payment sent to Jail for thirty days.

John Kennedy, charged with like offense, discharged for want of prosecution.

Henry Hanse, fined $5 for fast driving in the streets.

James Lanker, charged with assault and battery, was discharged for want of prosecution.

A. B. Van Cott, for obstructing the side-walk. Case continued till Wednesday next.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Ezra Wright in Johnstown, Rock Co., was burned to the ground last Sunday morning, and the family barely escaped with their lives. Loss $2,000.

RAILROAD CONNECTION.—An arrangement has been made between the Racine & Miss. and the Savanna Ill., Branch R. R., by which a connection will be built from Beloit to Freeport.

☞ Mr. Geo. Gary has withdrawn from the Madison *Journal*.

NEW GOODS,
—AT THE NEW—
City Hardware Store!
138 EAST WATER STREET!
Directly opposite the old stand of Henry J. Nazro & Co

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully announce that they have opened a general stock of
SHELF HARDWARE!
PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER AND
Japanned Ware.

It is our purpose to make it for the interest of all those who wish the BEST GOODS that are manufactured in our line, to call upon us before purchasing.

We shall pay particular attention to the stove furniture and tin ware manufactured by us; and employing none but experienced workmen, we are not to be excelled in this department.

Farmers and **Mechanics** will find in our
STOCK OF TOOLS!

Those of the BEST MAKERS, and we invariably warrant every article sold.

Housekeepers are respectfully invited to examine our stock of
STOVES!
TIN, JAPANNED AND PLATED WARE!
We can please the most fastidious.

H. K. GATES, } GATES & WILCOX,
A. P. WILCOX. } No. 138 East Water Street
oct27daw

A CARD.

FRENCH & BRO'S,
Have purchased the entire Stock of
DRY GOODS,
—AND—
YANKEE NOTIONS!!

Formerly owned by *CROSBY, FOOTE & GORDON*, and will continue the business at the old stand,
NO. 142 EAST WATER STREET,
In the style and firm of
FRENCH, BROTHER & CO.,

Who would be happy to see the old customers of Crosby Foote & Gordon, and would invite the attention of all merchants in this State, and the whole west, to our Stock, which will, at all times, be complete, and we feel confident that our facilities are such that we can offer inducements to the trade equal to any house in the west.

FRENCH, BRO. & CO.
Milwaukee, January 23, 1856. jan25

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER!

Read the testimony of Dr. H. P. LEONARD, Druggist, Fayette, C. H., Ala., January 15, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—Hoofland's German Bitters have done wonders in this section. A youth, a son of G. M. Hubbert, Esq., of this county, had been for several months under the care of our best practitioners without relief, and the case reported doubtful, and the young man, altho' scarcely able to get about, commenced with the Bitters. He found so much relief from the first bottle, that he continued to take it until a complete cure was effected. He is now perfectly well and stout.

All who use the Bitters are satisfied with them.

CHAUNCY FOWLER said:—

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 1, 1851.

"The Bitters are selling well, and I think they will continue so, as they give good satisfaction to those who have used them." jan7dawlm

Sold by S. Johnson, Jr.

Milwaukee and Lisbon Plank Road Comp'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that next annual meeting of Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Lisbon Plank Road Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Second Ward of the city of Milwaukee, on the first Monday of February next, it being the 4th day of said month. By order of the Board of Directors.

L. COMSTOCK,
jan15dtdawlt Sec'y of M. & L. P. R. Co.

New Advertisements.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. Tenth Lecture of the Course, at Young's Hall, on Friday Evening, February 1st, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. C. C. FELTON, of *Cambridge*.
Subject—"PAUL, DEMOSTHENES AND SOCRATES."
☞ Tickets, 25 cents. jan30d3t

1856. 1856. 1856.

BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!
—AT—
CHANDLER & JENNINGS'!!
—AT THE—
Metropolitan Store!
NO. 199
East Water Street,
MARTIN'S BLOCK : : MILWAUKEE.

WE WILL SELL FOR THE
NEXT 30 DAYS,
OUR WHOLE STOCK OF
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods!
AT COST, ADDING TRANSPORTATION,
In order to make room for our large
SPRING PURCHASES!!
COME ONE AND ALL,
And Secure
GREAT BARGAINS,
—AT THE—
METROPOLITAN STORE,
No. 199 East Water Street.
jan31 CHANDLER & JENNINGS.

$60,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS!!
TO BE SACRIFICED
AT AND UNDER COST!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS make known to the Ladies and the Public, that they will offer their entire Stock of Dry Goods AT AND UNDER COST, in order to make room for their heavy Spring Importation; this will be a rare chance for the Ladies, and we will advise them to take this opportunity to replenish their wardrobes and house-furnishing goods. Our Stock consists of every description of Dry Goods, such as

COLORED AND BLACK SILKS,
Poplins, De Laines, Merinoes, Silk and Wool Plaids, Ginghams, Alapaccas, Bombazines, Ginghams Calicoes, Table Linens, Flannels and all other kinds of Dry Goods, too numerous to mention, with a large variety of

WHITE GOODS,
Muslin Draperies, Swiss and Dotted Muslin, Jaconets,—Cambrics, Linens, Lace Goods, Embroideries;—also, a large stock of Hosiery, &c., &c.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
Broche Shawls at half their value. Shawls which have been sold before for $15 to $18, we can now sell at $10. Double Shawls, sold heretofore for $25, we can sell you at $15. Wool Shawls at half price.

All we ask is, for the Ladies to call and be convinced that they will find GREAT BARGAINS, such as never have been offered before. Call and see that it is true what we have stated. S. ADLER & NEWBOUER,
jan31 No. 19 Spring Street.

MARSHAL'S NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given to the agents, owners or occupants of lots or parts of lots, in the several Wards of the city of Milwaukee, to clean off all snow and ice from the sidewalks, in front of their respective lots or parts of lots, on or before Saturday, February 3rd, at 12 o'clock M., after which time, if they are not so cleaned, the undersigned will proceed to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance relating to streets and sidewalks." TIMOTHY O'BRIEN,
City Marshal,
City papers please copy. jan23d1w

SPECTA- CLES!!

FINE PEBBLE, PERISCOPIC GLASSES, in 18 K. Gold Frames. Periscopic Glasses in Silver frames. Also, Common Glasses, in Gold, Steel and Silver frames. Just rec'd at [jan29] LOOMIS & HOE's.

A GOOD BINDER will find permanent employment (an American preferred) by calling at the Book Store of [jan29] A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

GAME! GAME! &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH!

THE SUBSCRIBERS are keeping all kinds of game, such as QUAILS, PRAIRIE CHICKENS and POULTRY, at wholesale and retail, at No. 24 Spring Street, opposite the American House. [jan28] BARRON & HOYT.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON
RAILROAD.

REGULAR TRAINS will commence running in connection with the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad, on the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad, to Burnett and Hanf Stations, on Monday, the 4th day of February, 1856, and to Waupun, on Monday, the 18th day of February, 1856.

PASSENGERS going North-West, will procure through tickets at the Ticket Office of the La Crosse Road, in Milwaukee,

FREIGHTERS will deliver their freight at the North end of the La Crosse Freight Depot, in Milwaukee, and at Burnett, Hanf and Waupun Stations.

AT BURNETT, passengers are within two miles of the Southern Terminus of the Fond du Lac R. R., and, by this route, requiring but two miles staging between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac.

COMFORTABLE CONVEYANCES will be on hand to convey passengers between the two Railroads. JASPER VLIET,
Superintendent.
Milwaukee, January 29th, 1856. jan30

REMOVAL.

BERLINER & BRUNO,
Manufacturers of the celebrated
Badger Safes!
Have removed to
No. 221, East Water Street. Milwaukee.
—THESE SAFES ARE—
WARRANTED TO STAND FIRE EVERY TIME
See certificates of Bankers and others.
We can furnish them on short notice and on reasonable terms. BERLINER & BRUNO,
Importers, Produce and Commission Merchants
jan25

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
—AT—
Young's Hall,
ON FEBRUARY 5TH, 1856.
ARRANGED BY THE MILWAUKEE LADIES' SOCIETY,
for the Benefit of the
ENGLISH AND GERMAN ACADEMY
Admittance, $1,00. Supper Extra.

TICKETS at Mr. H. Niedecken's, in the First Ward; Enno Meyer's, in the Second Ward, and F. Caslan in the Fifth Ward, and in the evening at the Door.
jan7dtd THE COMMITTEE.

10,000 ROLLS OF PAPER HANGINGS
Expected Daily, at
WM. W. HILL & CO.,
Spring St., opposite American House.

THE present stock on hand will be sold at much less than the usual price, to make room for our new stock. Now is the time to beautify your house at a small expense. (nov26) WM. W. HILL & CO.

REMOVAL.

ATKINS & STEELE have removed their stock of Boots and Shoes to the store formerly occupied by Seaman, Bro. & Co., No. 147 East Water Street, next door north of Ludington's Marble Block. Please remember the Number (147) Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
jan7daw4w ATKINS & STEELE.

NEW DRIED CHERRIES.

SMALL lot just received at PATTON & WILLIAMS'
dec12 *Corner Spring and West Water Streets.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

WISCONSIN TELEGRAPH LINE.

REPORTED FOR THE FREE DEMOCRAT.

MADISON, February 1.

Assembly met 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cooper. Reports of committees. Committee on claims reported several bills. Bills introduced. A bill to pay the Sergeant at-Arms, and assistants of the Assembly, $200 for 25 days service—On leave passed.

An act for the division of Waupacca Co., and erection of Wayne Co.

Messages from the Senate. The Senate joint resolution memorial to Congress for River and Harbor appropriation. The Chair ruled that this required three readings and could not, in its present shape, be acted upon.

Bill to authorize Secretary of State to credit accounts of the Clerk who took the census of 1855.

Assembly resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Hawkins in the chair. The general file of bills was gone through with.—Committee rose and reported progress. The House concurred in the action of the committee.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

Senate met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Humebaugh. Petitions, &c., for a State road from Prairie du Chien to Madison.

To allow H. Eastman to build a bridge across Fox River

Mr. Sholes offered a petition of numerous ladies that the right of suffrage extend to their sex.

Bills introduced. To lay a State road.

To incorporate the Lemonwier and Black River Falls Railroad.

To incorporate the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Bills to authorize W. H. Brisbane to keep and maintain a ferry across the Wisconsin; to incorporate the Methodist Wesleyan Association for the State.

The general file of bills was gone through in committee of the whole. Mr. Dexter in the chair. Several bills ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned till Monday, 3 P. M.

A. F. CLARK'S
REAL ESTATE COLUMN!

FOR SALE.

A FARM of 80 acres, two miles from the city, on a good road, with a frame house and other improvements, for sale at a bargain, by
dec29 A. F. CLARKE, Agent.

160 Acres Wood Land.

160 ACRES, mostly heavy timber, 12 miles from the city, on a Plank Road, for sale for $2,000.
dec29 A. F. CLARKE, Agent.

WANTED.

A FARM of from 20 to 40 acres near Milwaukee, for which part pay will be made in 80 acres of good land in Walworth Co., and the rest in money. Apply to
dec29 A. F. CLARKE, Agent.

A Bargain.

28 ACRES in the Second Ward, East of Sherman's Addition, for sale, at a bargain. Apply to
dec29 A. F. CLARKE, Agent.

FOR SALE!

31 Acres of good land, ¾ of a mile west of the city limits, fronting on the Watertown Plankroad, with a good frame-house and out-houses—all under cultivation—for sale low. Enquire of
oct19 A. F. CLARK.

A BARGAIN!

I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL A FARM OF 71 acres, situated ½ of a mile west of the city limits, at a very low figure. The land is all under fence, has a large frame barn and log house, an orchard of fruit trees, and will be sold on easy terms
sep20 A. F. CLARK, *Land Agent.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

CONFECTIONERY,
AND TOYS,
OF ALL KINDS,
JOHN McEWEN'S,
TOY AND CONFECTIONERY-STORE,
192 EAST WATER STREET, - MILWAUKEE.
dec27

PIG TIN, SHEET ZINC, BAR LEAD, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, ANTIMONY, Babbet Metal, Pig Copper, Bopper Bolts, Iron and Tinned Rivets—for sale by nov13 H. J. NAZRO & CO

Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia.

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1855.

Messrs. WM. S. BEERS & CO.:—

GENTLEMEN:—Considerations of duty to the afflicted alone prompt me to send you this voluntary testimonial to the great value of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, for that almost incurable disease, Scrofula.

Without being disposed, or deeming it necessary, to go into the particulars of the case, I can say that the astonishing results that have been produced by that medicine, on a member of my own family, and under my own observation and superintendence, after the skill of the best physicians had been exhausted, and all the usual remedies had failed, fully justify me in recommending its use to all who may be suffering from that dreadful malady.

I do not mean to say that it is adapted to all constitutions, or that it will afford the same relief in all cases;—for, of course, I can know nothing about that—but from what I have seen of the effects, I would not hesitate to use it in any and every case of Scrofula, with persons for whom I felt an interest, or over whom I could exercise influence or control. Respectfully Yours,
jan7dawlm JNO. M. BOTTS.

Sold by S. Johnson, Jr., Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE
Boot, Shoe,
—AND—
LEATHER STORE!
95 EAST WATER STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large and well assorted stock of Goods on hand, and is daily receiving fresh goods from his own Factory.

He can and will sell
Lower Than Any Other House in the City.

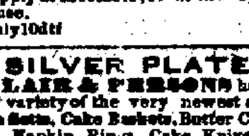
☞ Just received—
Ladies' white and black Satin Slippers and Boots.
" Gaiter Boots, with heels, Philadelphia and New York styles.
" Glue Kid heel Gaiters, Baltimore styles.
" Kid Buskins and Slippers, latest New York style
nov30daw JOSIAH NICHOLS.

STOVES, SCALES,
—AND—
SAFES!!

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY the best stove in the world, will be sure to get *Forest Oak*, or *King of Stoves*. I will warrant either of them to give the most perfect satisfaction, and if they do not, may be returned after two mos trial. I have received during the past month 200 boxes Fairbank's Scales, and can now furnish any size, from ½ oz to a 10 ton scale. Safes, of Herring's manufacture—I have between 80 and 100 on hand, and sell them, as well as Scales, at Manufacturers' Prices.

Milwaukee, Nov. 27, 1855. LANSING BONNELL,
nov28daw *89 and 91 East Water Street.*

New Livery Stable.



HAVING leased the large brick stable of P. Kane & Sons, in the rear of the American House, I am ready, at the shortest notice, to furnish the best of HORSES with Saddles, single or double Carriages, with or without drivers, and those that cannot fail to please.

Apply at the stable, or at the Office of the American House.
july10dtf G. B. KANE.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

BLAIR & PERSONS have just opened a large variety of the very newest styles of Silver Plated Tea Setts, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Molasses Pitchers, Napkin Rings, Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. &c., manufactured by Rodgers Brothers, the best manufacturers of this kind of goods in the world. We intend to keep a large stock of those goods constantly on hand, and will sell them low.
july13 BLAIR & PERSONS

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES in Embroideries and Laces, at (sep4) THE BEE HIVE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD!!

Winter Arrangement.

On and after January 1, 1856, to Horicon.
" " " " 15, " " Oak Grove.
" " " " 30, " " Beaver Dam.
Or as soon as the road is opened to those places respectively.

GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE!

PASSENGER TRAINS leave Milwaukee twice a day, as follows:—At 8.30 A. M., arriving at Horicon at 11.22 A. M., and at Beaver Dam at 12.10 P. M.

At 4.00 P. M., arriving at Horicon at 6.53 P. M., and at Beaver Dam at 7.40 P. M. Also leave Beaver Dam and Horicon, going East, as follows:—Beaver Dam at 8.10 A. M., and Horicon at 9.00 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 12.00 A. M.; Beaver Dam at 3.40 P. M., and Horicon at 4.30 P. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 7.30 P. M.

BY this arrangement passengers coming from the East, arriving at Milwaukee by the morning trains from Chicago and Madison, and destined for any part of the North or North westerly parts of the State, can proceed on the *same day* by the evening or four o'clock Train, and arrive at Horicon or Beaver Dam, where stages will connect for Waupun, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Menasha, Green Bay, Ripon, Berlin, Steven's Point, Marquette, Montello, Fox Lake, Portage City, Baraboo, Newport, St. Croix, and all other towns and places in the North west portion of the State.

THIS ROUTE now being opened is the great desideratum to Northern Wisconsin, affording the long-desired means of ingress and egress, and of communication with the LAKE SUPERIOR REGION, which heretofore has been a sealed book to the rest of the world during a large portion of the year.

MESSRS. DAVIS & MOORE have made extensive arrangements for effecting close connections at Horicon and Beaver Dam, for all the principal stage routes; and a railroad connection will be established at Horicon early in January, extending to and Waupun and Fond du Lac, by means of the Horicon Railroad, which will offer superior facilities for the traveling public.

Tickets to be had at the Passenger Stations, and at the office of Davis & Moore.

Passengers will please procure tickets before entering the Cars.

Attentive and careful baggagemen on hand half an hour before the time of starting. BYRON KILBOURN,
Superintendent.
December 24, 1855. jan25

LAKE SHORE RAIL ROAD!!

Change of Time!

ON and after MONDAY, January 21st, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains of the G. B. Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Line will leave Milwaukee from the foot of Washington street for Chicago and intermediate stations, at 8.35 A. M., and 3.00 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 12.40 M., and at 7 o'clock P. M., receiving passengers from Madison, Janesville and intermediate stations upon the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad;—also, from the Milwaukee and Watertown, and the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroads, at Milwaukee, and the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, at Racine, and connect with the afternoon and evening express trains for the East over the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroad.

Passengers ticketed to Chicago, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

Trains leave Chicago for Milwaukee and intermediate stations at 8.30 A. M., and 3 P. M., receiving passengers for the above mentioned railroads and places, and steamboats to SHEBOYGAN, making two passenger trains each way daily, Sundays excepted.

C. B. HALL, *Superintendent.*
Milwaukee, August 27, 1855. jan19

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
MILWAUKEE CO. COURT, }
In Probate.

In the matter of the final settlement of the Estate of PAUL BURDICK, deceased.

On this 25th day of January, 1856, upon reading and filing the application of Daniel Chapman, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Paul Burdick, deceased, praying for a final settlement of his accounts as such Executor and that a day might be fixed, upon which to bring in his final accounts, it is ordered, that such application be heard before me, at the Probate Office, in the City of Milwaukee, on the 18th day of February, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., and it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the Free Democrat, a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing.

CHAS. E. JENKINS,
jan25d3woaw County Judge.

NEW PUBLICATIONS!

KKOSTERHEIM, De Quincey's new work; Wager of Battle; Losing's Field, book of the revolution; Gerrit Smith in Congress; Beechicroft; Mortimer's College Life; Conversation; Almacks; Glenwood; or, The Parish Boy; Shaw's Architect; God Revealed; Illustrations of Scripture; Age of Faith; Frank Leslie's Portfolio of Needle-work—Just received at
nov17 A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Howard, Rorick & Co's Commercial College!

Gentlemen's Department, No. 22 Wisconsin Street, over Wilson & Co's Store. Ladies' Department, at the old rooms, Wisconsin Street, corner of Main. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining a thorough and complete knowledge of Double Entry, Book Keeping and Penmanship, will find every facility in this Institution.—There being no class system or vacation, scholars can enter at any time. Lectures on Com'l Law, Com'l Calculation, Penmanship, &c.

Practical and Ornamental Penmanship and specimens of card writing, on exhibition at the Rooms, and will be taught systematically, unsurpassed by any similar Institution.

☞ For particulars, please, call at the Rooms, or address (nov23tf) HOWARD, RORICK & CO.

IT WOULD PAY
TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT & LARGE STOCK
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
Kept by WM. W. HILL,
Opposite American House, Spring Street.

THOSE not wishing to go to the expense just yet, will find it less expensive here than they have any idea of.
☞ Competent workmen always ready to hang paper—all work warranted. nov30d

Holiday Presents,
AND
TOYS at COST
AT NO. 22 WISCONSIN STREET,

GOODS THAT SHOULD have been received in time for Holiday sales, (owing to the admirable mismanagement of parties having them in charge, have but just come to hand.

The assortment is unusally good, and many very desirable articles are among the lot. WE WILL SELL THEM OFF AT COST. Call and see. There is yet time and means to make many happy hearts and grateful memories. WILSON & CO.,
dec31 New Crockery House, 22 Wisconsin St.
Sentinel, American and News, please copy.

Election Notice.

Office of the La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co., }
Milwaukee, January 1st, 1856 }

THE next annual meeting of Stockholders of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company for the election of eleven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Milwaukee, on Wednesday, the sixth day of February next.

The poll will be open at ten o'clock A. M., and close at four P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
dec30.itfeb1 LEVI BURNELL, Sec'y.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN R. R. CO.
"EXTENSION DIVISION."

NOTICE is hereby given to all stockholders in that part of the Road between Watertown and Columbus, that the following installments on the capital stock thereof have been called payable at the Company's Office, in Milwaukee, viz:
10 per cent. on or before the 2d day of January, 1856.
10 per cent. on or before the 5th day of January, 1856.
10 per cent. on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.
10 per cent. on or before the 15th day of January, 1856.
10 per cent. on or before the 21st day of January, 1856.
10 per cent. on or before the 26th day of January, 1856.
10 per cent. on or before the 31st day of January, 1856.
10 per cent. on or before the 5th day of February, 1856.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. L. PECK, Sec'y. nov28d3m
Milwaukee, November 21 1855.

NOTICE
To Ship and House-Builders and Jobbers.

I WILL DELIVER AND LOAD upon the the cars at Hartford any amount of square and round timber—any size or length. ☞ Bills of timber got out to order.
☞ Sticks of extra length or size obtained.
Orders promptly attended to. A. M. THOMSON.
Hartford, December 27, 1855. dec27d1m

H. A. FOOTE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND STOVES!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 153 East Water Street
SIGN OF THE ANVIL
Successor to W. H. Newton, at the old stand of W. H. Byron & Co. aug31daw

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OPINION OF A LADY,

Who knows Mr. WEVER, and has bought Goods at

WEVER'S DRY GOODS PALACE ! !

—AND—

CARPET ROOMS.

158 East Water Street.

Come to the *Palace*, oh, come there with me,
Where Fashion, 'mid splendor; still holds her levee,
And somebody tells you that Beauty is sold
To Youth or to Age, in exchange for gold ;
And their Lady-like charms through life may prolong,
In robes like a Queen's, which sell for a song.
They've Shawls for the taste, and Shawls for the storm,
They've Cloaks which fall softly, so rich, and so warm ;
They've Carpets of Wilton, of Velvet, and Brussels ;
They're Laces, and 'Broideries, Ribbons, and Tassels ;
They've so obre-hued Goods, for the weeping and sad
They've suits like the sunshine, for merry and glad ;
They've fabrics for millions, and hold their levee
For those who pay tribute, or come but to see.
If Palace of Dry Goods, so wondrous grand,
Can be aught but a fable, of old Fairyland ;
But those who know Wever, can't doubt for a minute
This glorious Palace, and all that is in it
Yours, C. H. G.

Now I blush, indeed I do. What modest, married man would not? Yet I console myself with the idea that Beauty always pays tribute to Worth and Merit. Thanking sincerely yet humbly my fair contributor, I trust that by honesty, uprightness and my gentlemanly bearing, I may ever command her respect.

nov27 F. M. WEVER, 158 *East Water Street.*

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,

165 *East Water Street.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, GIFT BOOKS, &c.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' Scrap Book; Cottages of the Plain; Clara Douglass, or, The Unrequited Love of a Mother; Sketches of Characters for Sabbath School Teachers; Little Missionary, or, Sketch of the Life of Gracia Olive Leonard; Irish Amy, or, the Girl in the Street; Bible Stories for Children; Memoirs of a Doll; Alice Clifford and her Day-Dreams; Life of Adam Clark, LLD ;—Lilly Brown—Series by the author of "Sunny Side" ;—Home of the Mutineers; Catacombs of Rome; The Great Question, or, Will you consider the Subject of Personal Religion—by Henry A. Boardman, D D.; Elizabeth *Fry*, or, The Christian Philanthropist.

Landscape Illustrations of the Holy Land—22 by 27 inches:—1st, The Fords of the Jordan; 2nd The Holy City from the South; 3d, The Strongholds of Judea; 4th, The River Jordan. Each print can be sold at 50 cts., or in Gilt Frame, at $3,50.

Bird's Eye View of the Holy Land, as it would appear to a person passing over it in the air, colored, 37½ cents; in Gilt Frame, $2,25.

Sabbath School Library, each volume numbered—$2,50 $5,00, $10,00, to $150—the last being a full sett of American S. S. Union's publications.

J. W. VAIL, Agent Am. S. S. Union,
dec26dtf 165 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss. In Probate,
MILWAUKEE Co. COURT. }

In the matter of the Estate of DARIUS DISBROW, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, by the Petition of Edith Disbrow, Administratrix of the Estate of Darius Disbrow, deceased, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hand of the said Administratrix to pay the debts outstanding against the said deceased, and the expenses of administration, and it is necessary to sell all the Real Estate of the said deceased for the payment of such debts, It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in the said Estate appear before the undersigned, Judge of the County Court for said County, at the Probate Office, in the city of Milwaukee, on the 30th day of January, 1856, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why license should not be granted to the said Administratrix to sell so much of the Real Estate of the said deceased as may be necessary to pay such debts. And it is further ordered, That a copy of the above order be published in the Free Democrat, a newspaper printed in said city, for at least four successive weeks previous to the day of hearing the said application.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1855.

CHAS. E. JENKINS,
ec15d4wnaw County Judge.

THE WELL-KNOWN OLD FIRM OF HENRY NIEDECKEN & CO.

No. 243 East Water St.. Next Door of Postoffice.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE AND most carefully selected stock of

STATIONERY, FLAT and other Paper, *Of Every Kind and Variety.*

Their large stock of

BLANK ANDACCOUNT BOOKS!

Of every description, are all of **their own manufacture,** and are FAR SUPERIOR to those generally sold here of Eastern make. They have also on hand **The Largest Binders' Stock in the State!** Which they offer low for cash to Binders in the country.

Their BINDERY !

—AND—

Blank-Book Manufactory,

Is so well known, and enjoys the custom and patronage of the Wisconsin Merchants and Incorporated Companies to such a degree, that the proprietors would only thankfully solicit the continuance of their liberal patronage. Particular attention paid to setts of books and other necessaries for

Railroad Co's, Real Estate Brokers, Insurance do., Banks, State, County and City Officers, &c., &c.

HENRY NIEDECKEN. CHARLES GEISBERG.
oct16d3m

COPARTNERSHIP. I HAVE THIS DAY associated with myself in business, Messrs. Lewis E. Jones & Charles R. Jones, for the purpose of continuing the Clothing and Merchant Tailoring business, at the old stand of Rogers & Dinnin, under the name and style of Jones, Dinnin & Jones. JOHN E. DINNIN.
October 23, 1855. oct25

A CARD!

THE UNDERSIGNED would take the opportunity in withdrawing from business, to return his heart-felt thanks to his old friends and customers, for their past favors, and would recommend to your favor the firm of Jones, Dinnin & Jones, as being gentlemen in whom you can place confidence, and who will feel greatly favored with a continuance of your custom.
oct25 I. P. ROGERS.

J. HARDY,

IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN

SHFFIELD CUTLERY,

139 East Water Street, opposite the Walker House.

ALWAYS on hand, a full assortment of Ivory Bone, Buffalo and Cocoa handled Table, Dessert and Carver Knives and Forks, Round-of-Beef Slicers, Bread, Butter and Fruit Knives; an endless varity of Pen and Pocket Knives, from one to 32 bladef. Razors, Pruning and Budding Knives, Scissors, &c. &c. Imported direct from his son's Manufactory, Sheffield, England. Also, Silver Plated, Albata, and Britannia Ware, Japanned, Brass, and Britannia Candlesticks, Carpenter's Tools, Files, Saws, &c.

N. B.—The celebrated English Cast Steel Muley Mill Saws, which, for quality and durability, are warranted superior to any other now in use. jan14

MILWAUKEE BOARD OF TRADE.

HORATIO HILL—President.
SANFORD B. GRANT—Vice President.
HENRY A. NICHOLS—Secretary

Board of Directors—Byron Kilbourn, L. Higby, R. H. Strong, A. Whittemore, D. Newhall, Nelson Webster, W. P. Young, E. H. Brodhead, E. P. Allis, John Plankinton, J. G. Inbush, M. B. Medbery, John Nazro, L. Sexton, L. Lee.

Arbitrators—G. P. Hewitt, L. H. Kellogg, E. H. Goodrich, W. B. Alvord, John Bradford, H. Foss, Jr., Wm. J. Whaling.

☞ROOMS, in Furlong's Block, East Water St.
ap4dtf

New Livery Stable.

HAVING leased the large brick stable of P. Kane & Sons, in the rear of the American House, I am ready, at the shortest notice, to furnish the best of HORSES with Saddles, single or double Carriages, with or without drivers, and those that cannot fail to please,

Apply at the stable, or at the Office of the American House.
july10dtf G. B. KANE.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

BLAIR & PERSONS have just opened a large variety of the very newest styles of Silver Plated Tea Setts, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Molasses Pitchers, Napkin Rings, Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. &c., manufactured by Rodgers Brothers, the best manufacturers of this kind of goods in the world. We intend to keep a large stock of these goods constantly on hand, and will sell them low.
july13 BLAIR & PERSONS

Milwaukee and Lisbon Plank Road Comp'y.

NOTICE is hereby given that next annual meeting of Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Lisbon Plank Road Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Second Ward of the city of Milwaukee, on the first Monday of February next, it being the 4th day of said month. By order of the Board of Directors.

L. COMSTOCK,
jan15didawlt Sec'y of M. & L. P. R. Co.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

Commercial Insurance Co

Office No. 9, Martin's Block, Milwaukee.
CAPITAL $500,000, ($100,000 *PAID IN.*)

THIS COMPANY is now ready to receive application for Marine and Fire Insurance.

We are prepared to take risks on all kinds of Merchandize, Specie, Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, Jewelry, &c., in transit, by water or land, to or from Milwaukee, or elsewhere. All persons desirous of negotiating Marine or fire risks, are respectfully invited to apply at this office.

DIRECTORS.

William J. Whaling,	Horatio Hill,
L. H. Kellogg,	C. T. Bradley,
J. T. Bradford,	E. B. Dickerman,
T. W. Goodrich,	Max Mack,
Eliphalet Cramer,	J. W. Haskin,
Jacob Mahler,	Lester Sexton
Daniel Newhall,	J. G. Inbush,

J. A. Hoover.
WILLIAM J. WHALING, President.
J. G. INBUSH, Vice President.
J. F. TAFT, Secretary.
M. S. SCOTT, Treasurer. feb9d1y
L. H. LANE, Marine Inspector.

MILWAUKEE INSURANCE AGENCY.

OFFICE

CORNER OF EAST WATER AND WISC'N STS

WESTERN MASS. INSURANCE CO., Pittsfield Mass. Capital $150,000. Gaius C. Burnap, President, J. C. Goodridge, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., New York, City. Capital $200,000. John Van Nostrand, Pres't.—H. B. Greenwood, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York City. Capital $200,000. David S. Manners, President, Wm. H. Dusenberry, Secretary.

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Brooklyn, L., I. Capital $150,000. John B. Cocks, Pres't. Horatio Dorr, Secretary.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New-York city Capital $200,000 J. D. Steele, President. L. G. Irving Secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., New York city. Capital $902,062.70. Morris Franlin, President. Pliny Freeman, Actuary.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Boston Mass. Capital $609,536.06. Elisha B. Pratt, Pres't.—W. H. Hollister, Secretary.

☞Insurance effected in the abovenamed Companies
A. WHEELER, Agent.

WISCONSIN HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 6, Kneeland's Block, Milwaukee.

Insurance effected on Property against

LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS :

E. B. Wolcott,	A. B. Van Cott,	Edward Button,
Edwin Palmer,	Winfield Smith,	Samuel Bishop
Charles Cain,		Jos. T. Hayden

OFFICERS.

E. BUTTON, *V. Prest* E. B. WOLCOTT, *Pres't.*
Jos. T. HAYDEN, Sec'y. WINFIELD SMITH, Treas..
SAMUEL BISHOP, Attorney. july18d1y.

FIRE, MARINE AND INLAND INSURANCE AGENCY. A. BADE.

CHICAGO CITY INSURANCE COMPANY !
— OF —
CHICAGO, - - - - ILLINOIS.
CAPITAL, $150,000,

DIRECTORS.

Edmund Canfield, Henry Chapman, Isaac Cook
Turney S. Gilbert, George Hulme.

OFFICERS.

E. Canfield, Pres't. H. Bandt, Sec'y. H. Chapman, Treas.
S. M. GILBERT, General Agent and Surveyor.
nov21

Mercantile Fire and Marine Insurance Company
Patch's Block, Scott St., Covington, Ky.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, - $300,000.

DIRECTORS.

M. Greenwood,	J. T. Martin,	S. W. Haseltine,
S. S. Clark.	W. B. French,	J. M. Pickering,
Cassius M. Clay,	A. B. Coleman,	G. F. Davis,
T. W. W. DeCourcy,	D. Banning,	G. H. Calvert,
G. T. Stedman,	S. B. Keys,	I. Hollister,
W. H. Comstock,	C. B. Camp,	H. Halner,
W. T. Phillips,	D. J. Fallis,	H. Von Phul,
C. Hubbell,	E. B. Bartlett,	C. Welch,
John M. Medary.		

WM. T. PHILLIPS, President.
CHARLES HUBBELL, Vice President.
JOHN M. MEDARY, Secretary,
BRUCE POTTER, Attorney.

EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.
CAPITAL. - $200,000.

Fire Insurance, Perpetual or Limited, made in town or country, on every description of property.
Inland Insurance, on goods on canals, lakes, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
Marine Insurance, on vessels, cargo and freight.
JNO. M. HALE, President.
E. P. HINDS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

J. P. Weatherill,	J. J. Duncan,	J. H. Lex,
J. W. Riddle,	J. M. Pumroy,	R. C. Hale.

☞Office in Preusser's new brick building, corner of Mason and East Water street, where the undersigned will attend promptly to the application of all persons desiring policies in either of the above mentioned Companies, (oct23) A. BADE, Agent.

UNITED STATES INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 2 Martin's Block,
MILWAUKEE - - - - WISCONSIN
CAPITAL $800,000. 100,000 PAID IN

This Company is now fully organized and prepared to transact a General Marine and Fire Insurance business.

This Company will take Risks on all kinds of Merchandise, Specie, Bank Notes, Bills of Exchange, Jewelry, Bullion, &c., in course of Transportation by Land or Water, to and from Milwaukee or elsewhere. Also Fire Risks.

The Patronage of those desiring to effect either Marine or Fire Insurance is respectfully solicited.

DIRECTORS.

S. S. Daggett,	J. A. Helfenstein,
M. Kneeland,	H. L. Palmer,
E. Townsend,	D. O. Dickinson, Wauke
T. R. Roddis,	Chas. E. Wendte,

Samuel Hale, Kenosha.
J. A. HELFENSTEIN, President.
MOSES KNEELAND, Vice President.
S. C. WEST, Secretary.
J. B. MARTIN, Treasurer.
H. L. PALMER, Counsellor. mr7dtf

WHITE LEAD.

10 TONS WHITE LEAD, received and for sale by
nov13 H. J. NARRO & CO.

GLASS.

1,500 BOXES 8x10 AND OTHER SIZES GLASS, for sale by (nov13) H. J. NAYRO & CO.

TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON !

1,000 BOXES ASSORTED TIN PLATE ; 500 bbls Common and a. e. Sheet Iron—for sale by
nov13 H. J. NAZRO & CO.

TO CARPENTERS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT of Carpenter's Tools—Planes, Plows, and tools of all kinds—Try Squares, Chisels, Guages, and an endless variety of all kinds. Our assortment is larger, and the Goods superior to any sold in this City. Please, call and examine at (nov13) H. J. NAZRO & CO.

HOUSE TRIMMINGS!

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF HOUSE Builders to our stock of House Trimmings. We have some very elegant goods and a great variety, which we are selling at the lowest figures, at
nov13 HENRY J. NAZRO & CO's

CLOAKS.

RECEIVED by American Express—15 Moire Antique and Black Silk Valvet trimed ; 8 Black Cloth, heavy Plush trimmed—superior article. The finest Cloaks were have opened this season.

'Tis generally concluded we keep the only fashionable style of Cloaks in the city.

Dry Goods Palace,
158 *East Water Street,*
nov28 F. M. WEVER.

LAND OFFICE.

☞ **7,000 ACRES** of GOODLANDS, selected three and four years ago for choice farms in different parts of Wisconsin. For sale by me in quantities to suit purchasers, on time, for cash, Land warrant or city property.

☞ A good team and agent in readiness to convey purchasers and exhibit the lands when desired. Office Ludington's Block. W. P. FLANDERS

Milwaukee, April 9, 1853. ap7tf

NEW DRIED CHERRIES.

SMALL lot just received at PATTON & WILLIAMS'
dec12 *Corner Spring and West Water Streets.*

DRY GOODS.

Dutcher & Sexton,

WHOLESALE GROCERY,
103 & 105 East Water Street,

Are now prepared to offer to Merchants, at as low prices as can be bought in any of the Western markets:

350 hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico Sugar,
300 bbls R-fined Sugar,
400 bags Coffee,
450 packages green and black Teas,
100 Boxes Tobacco.

And every article necessary to complete a large stock of Groceries.

J. A. DUTCHER. KELLOGG SEXTON.
june20

PLAIN FACTS!

NEW GOODS!!

AT J. C. GRIDLEY'S, 203 EAST WATER STREET
LUDINGTON BLOCK.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN, *I would say,* that I have just received my Stock of New Goods which consists of nearly every article usually kept in a

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STORE !

and for quantity, quality, style and variety, is unsurpassed by anything heretofore brought to Milwaukee. In regard to prices, my Motto is, "*Cheap as the Cheapest—One Price and One Price only.*" Below we enumerate some portion of articles in our Stock, and would here remark that all and every one about to make purchases, are hereby and herein invited to remember me with a call, that they may know the facts in the case and be governed accordingly

DRESS GOODS!

A splendid assortment of French and English Merinos, Paramettas Plain, Plaid and Changeable Alpacas, Alpaca Lustres. Lustred Poplins, Cashmeres, Mouse De Laines, Black and Blue, Black and Colored Silks, Ginghams and Prints in *endless variety.* Drawer Goods—Plain, Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslin, Plain, Plaid and Striped Jaconett do., Mull and Book Muslin and Bishop Lawns, Linen Cambric, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins. Hosiery and Gloves Ladies' Merino, Worsted, Cashmere, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Gents' Woolen, Merino, Linen, Cashmere and Cotton Hose and Half Hose, Ladies' and Gents' Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, do do Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Cotton and Lisle Thread Gloves.

Shawls in Great Variety!

Long and Square, of Cashmere, Brocha, Mous De Laine, Crape, Silk, &c.; Mantillas, Visettes, Beautiful Silks, and a splendid assortment of colors and qualities of Ladies' Cloths for Cloaks, &c. Rich Colors in Plaid Stripes, &c, for Children's Clothes.

DOMESTIC GOODS!

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Canton Flannels, *Plaid and Plain Linseys.* Bed-Ticking, Red, White and Yellow Flannel, Apron Checks, Denims, Ginghams, Stripe Shirtings, Blue Jeans, Brown and Bleached Cotton Table Diapers, Scotch and Russia Diapers, Brown Bleached and Colored Jeans, Bagging, Seamless Bags, Cotton Batts, Wadding, Cotton Yarn, Burlaps, Crash, together with Hop Sacking Cloths, &c., &c., all of which I will sell cheaper than ever! In order to convince the public that I mean all I say, I will enumerate some Goods and annex Prices: Good Brown Shirtings at 6¼ cents; Good Stripe Shirtings at 10c; Kentucky Jeans at 25 cts.; Blue and Orange Prints at 9c. On hand, 2,000 pieces Prints at 6¼ cts. per yard, as good or better than others sell for one shilling. *Call soon for Bargains.*

GROCERIES!

I can say, *at all times,* can be had at my Store, *GOOD TEAS*—Young and Old Hyson, Hyson Skin, Oolong, Imperial, Gunpowder, and several Grades Black Teas. I guaranty to sell as good Young Hyson for 4s 6d as others sell for 6s. Good Sugar for 7 cents per lb., Molasses for 3s. per gal., Coffee 1s. per lb., and Spices, &c., proportionally low.

Also, on hand, for Medicinal purposes, **Brandies and Wines,** of pure vinous virtue, warranted unadulterated. Tobaccos, Snuff, and Superior Spanish Cigars.

Pickles, Jellies, Syrups, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, &c.

I am agent for MINER & HORTON'S

CELEBRATED PLOUGHS,

From Peekskill, N. Y., of which I have always a full assortment on hand, with all the castings to match, and I do not hesitate to say, that all who have used them approve and will use no others. I exhibited one of M. & H.'s Improved Ploughs at our recent State Fair, and was awarded by the Committee a Premium on it as the Best Plough on Exhibition for the purposes intended. Farmers and others are invited to call and see it; also to examine our assortment of Agricultural implements.

☞ I am very much obliged to my Friends, Customers and the Public for past Patronage, and will endeavor, by strict attention and a straightforward course, to retain their confidence, and notwithstanding reports to the contrary, I intend to remain and consider myself permanently located at the *LUDINGTON BLOCK, No 203 East Water St.,* where all are invited to call, see and examine for yourselves.

JOHN C. GRIDLEY.
Milwaukee, Oct. 18, 1854. oc131dtfawo

THE OLD EAGLE GOING IT WITH A RUSH

The Eagle

STEAM FOUNDRY

OF

TURTON & SERCOMB,
296, 298, 300, 302 and 304, West Water Street

IS still in full blast, working day and night to supply the daily increasing wants of the Badger and other States.

In order the better to do this the proprietors have erected a large brick Foundry in addition to their former premises. They have added to their stock of Tools a large Planeing Machine or Shaping Machine, three Lathes, and a machine for making bolts, and are now putting in a Steam Engine of — horse power to drive the whole, thereby adding to their former facilities for the successful carrying on of the Foundry, Machine, Engine, and Blacksmithing business. They never were in a better position for doing business, and defy competion in any department.

In regard to the character of the work got up by this, *The Oldest Establishment in the State,* the Proprietors refer to that in successful operation thro' the country as their best recommendation, as it can speak for itself. All they can say is, that they are both PRACTICAL MECHANICS, and know how work should be done as well as the next man. They continue to manufacture **Flour and Saw Mill Gearing and Steam Engines,** on the most approved principle.

They have always on hand a large stock of BRASS WORK, such as *Guage and Cylinder Cocks, Oil Cups, & Cocks, and Steam Whistles.* Also *Turton's Files,* which they will sell at the lowest cash prices.

They are also Agents for *Eastman's Patent Steam Guages,* which are well worth the attention of all who use Steam Engines.

In conclusion, they invite a continued share of the patronage of their old friends, and solicit a call from all those in want of Saw or Flouring Mill Work, assuring them that no exertions will be spared to render the Old Eagle worthy of the reputation it has already gained.

Their motto is, "*Excelsior.*"

THOS. TURTON, } PROPRIETORS
JOHN SERCOMB, }

P. S To those friends who have forgotten they owe us, we would say, hand over the dimes, we want cash to pay the printer.

Milwaukee, June 27.

THE BEE HIVE! 146 EAST WATER STREET.

JACKSON & LUXTON,

ARE NOW OPENING
AN ENTIRELY NEW LARGE AND *VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FALL*
Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, White Goods, and CHILDREN'S WEAR,

To which general attention is particularly invited.
Milwaukee, August 16, 1855. aug16

CHARLES PREUSSER,

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANnouncing to his friends and customers, and the Public generally, that he has removed to his new and elegant store, built by him expressly for his rapidly increasing business, on the corner of East Water and Mason streets, opposite the Walker House and Post Office, where he is receiving almost daily additions to his large stock of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods,

In fact, of everything usually to be found in a well assorted business of this kind.

As his stock is all new, of the latest and most fashionable styles, purchased direct from manufacturers and importers, and will be sold at a very small advance, he flatters himself that both Prices and Goods will give general satisfaction.

The repairing of Watches and Jewelry will be as heretofore, under my personal superintendence, and I have engaged help enough to do all work with dispatch.—Thankful for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon me during the past eleven years by the Milwaukee Public, my friends and customers may be assured that no effort of mine will be wanting, to merit a continuance of the same. (nov11a3y) CHAS. PREUSSER.

MAGNIFICENT PIANO FORTES MELO- DEONS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

—AT—

H. HEMPSTED'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 175 East Water Street,

Chickering & Sons, Boardman, Gray & Co.'s, And other Celebrated Pianos, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Every instrument WARRANTED TO PROVE SATISFACTORY. dec24

PARLOR COOK STOVES.

RATHBONE & KENNEDY's Patent, Albany. The neatest pattern in use, and not to be surpassed either for convenience or beauty. For sale by
nov28 H. A. FOOTE

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING! TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE undersigned, at his BRICK STORE, No. 126 EAST WATER ST., just below the Banking-House of Wm. J. Bell & Co. keeps on hand an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

Cloths and Ready-Made Clothing,

and everything to be found in the *MOST EXTENSIVE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE in the West,* for sale CHEAP, at wholesale or retail.

Country Merchants and all others will do well to call and see before purchasing elsewhere, as he buys his goods *for cash,* and at rates which enables him to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

☞ He employs the *best workmen,* and garments of all kinds will be made to order on the shortest notice.

Remember the Place—**No. 126 East Water St.**
jun2dtf S. ADLER.

CLOTHING!

HURRAH FOR THE FALL OF 1855!

Good News for Anybody and Everybody.

STEIN BROTHERS,

WITH THEIR NEW

BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE !

U. S. Hotel Block, 140 East Water Street,

IN FULL BLAST !

STEIN BROTHERS HAVE JUST opened an unusual stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing !

They will receive twice a week the latest styles from their own, the largest manufacturing House in Baltimore.—They pledge themselves to sell better and cheaper clothing than ever was sold in this market.

Clothing merchants will do well to call at this Establishment before they go East, as we are determined to sell on as good terms and at the same prices as New York and Boston Houses, and 25 per cent. cheaper than Chicago clothiers. Remember the **Baltimore Clothing House,** 140 East Water street, directly opposite the old stand of Henry J. Nazro & Co. STEIN BRO'S.
Milwaukee. August 22, 1855. sep12dtf

18 55.

DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY!

Sexton, Bro. & Co.

No. 147, East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

HAVE now received, direct from the Manufacturers and Importers, East, the largest and most extensive stock of American, English and European Dry-Goods, in any Western Market, which we offer to the North western States, at New York and Boston prices.
may 10 SEXTON, BRO. & CO.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

CAPITAL, $900,000

THIS COMPANY HAVING COMPLETED its arrangements for a Transportation business to and from New York, Boston Albany and Chicago and intermediate places, and believing that they can do the freighting business *cheaper, quicker* and *better* than any other Company engaged in the business, *owning all* the propellers and boats to do it, solicit the patronage of the public.—*Goods will be shipped seperately* at New York for each line of propellers running from Buffalo, thereby ensuring greater dispatch, avoiding delays at Ware Houses, and damages in handling and carting.

They have purchased all the steam propellers and canal crafts heretofore owned by the following lines and their former owners have become stockholders in this Company :

THE MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. THE CLINTON LINE. THE NEW-YORK AND CINCINNATI LINE. THE AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. THE WESTERN STATE LINE. THE NEW-YORK AND WESTERN LINE. THE WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE. THE TROY AND ERIE LINE. NEW YORK AND LAKE ERIE LINE.

Principal Office, Marine Block, foot of Mississippi Street, Buffalo.

RUFUS C. PALMER, President.
HIRAM NILES, Vice President.
WELLS D. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.
JOHN R. WHEELER, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Hiram Niles,	Rufus C. Palmer,	N. Chamberlin,
Wm. Monteith,	W. D. Walbridge,	John R. Wheeler,
J. C. Evans,	Franklin Lee,	Ansel R. Bobb.
Horatio N. Holt,	A. H. White,	M. M. Caleb,
	William A. Abell.	

H. N. HOLT, }
M. M. CALEB, } Directors and Agents,
N. CHAMBERLIN, } No. 64 Pearl street, New-York.
A. H. WHITE, } " 189 Broadway, do
James H. Mallory—F. W. Lawson, } Agents.
James Field,—A. H. Peters, } 64 Pearl Street,
W. G. Perkins. } New York.
George J. Caldwell, } Agents,
D. L. Bartlett, } 189 Broadway, New York.
Mark goods A. T. Co. and ship from Pier 7, Coentie Slip, New York.
G. G. KIDDER, } Agents,
J. C. OATMAN, } No. 19 State street, Boston.
O. M. CHAPIN, No. 35 Quay street, Albany.

Buffalo and Chicago Line.

The following propellers will form a Line between Buffalo and Chicago, touching at intermediate ports, leaving *Marine Dock,* foot of Mississippi street, TRI-WEEKLY.

Oriental,......Capt. Brett, Iowa,.......Capt. Alexander
Sun.......... " Gebhard, Nile....... " Rounds
Milwaukee .. " Marsden, Toledo...... " Montgomery
Buffalo....... " Conkey, Queen of the Lakes..Smith
Rumsey, Brothers & Co. }
W. P. Swift & Co., }.........Consignees, Chicago
R. Robinson—L. E. Evans,.........Freight Agents. do

Buffalo and Milwaukee Line.

The following propellers will form a line between Buffalo and Milwaukee, touching at intermediate ports leaving dock foot of Indiana street:

Edith,......Capt. Steel, Forest Queen,.....Capt. Navier,
Alleghany, " Curtis, Niagara,.......... " Jones,
Sciota,..............Capt. Densham.
Wm. Brown & Co. Consignees, Milwaukee.
J. J. Tallmadge, Freight Agent, do
J. F. Kirkland, Consignee, Sheboygan.
John Candee, Agent, do

North Shore Line.

The following Propellers will form a line between Buffalo and Detroit, leaving dock foot Washington street:

Falcon, Mary Stewart, Old Concord,
Fintry, Omar Pasha.
J. L. Hurd & Co. Owners and Consignees, Detroit.
C. A. Trowbridge & Co Consignees, do

Toledo and Sandusky Line.

The following Propellers will form a line between Buffalo, Sandusky and Toledo, leaving dock foot of Michigan street.

Cataract, Capt. Hind, M. B. Spalding, Capt. Evans
Sandusky, " Douglass, Pocahontas; " Salisbury
Ohio, " Kennedy, New England, " Collins
Brownlee, Pendleton & Co. }
Brown & King, } Consignees, Toledo, Ohio.
Scott & Co. }
A. Cheesbrough, } Consignees, Sandusky, Ohio.
John B. Wilber, }

Buffalo and Cleveland Line.

The following Propellers will form a line between Buffalo, Cleveland and intermediate ports, leaving docks on Ship Canal and Water street:

Detroit, Capt. Montgomery, F. W. Backus, Capt. Briggs,
Charter, Capt Howard.
Hubby, Hughes & Co. Consignees, Cleveland
Dawson, Foot & Curtis, " "
J. Carlisle & Co. " "
N. C. Winslow, " "
T. N. Bond, Freight Agent, "

J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent
apr19 MILWAUKEE

JONATHAN CROUCH,

UNDERTAKER.

SPRING STREET, OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN,
MILWAUKEE, - - - WISCONSIN.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand a general assortment of **Coffins and Trimmings,** of all kinds.

Coffins trimmed and sent to any part of the city or country. All orders promptly attended to.

The office of the Forest Home Cemetery will hereafter be kept at the store of J. CROUCH. Undertaker, on Spring street, opposite the American House, where all applications may be made and receipts given for lots, single graves, or interments. Persons wishing to select lots or burying places, will be accompanied to the Cemetery free of charge, by Mr. CROUCH, who has plots and is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of the grounds.
aug29dtf

NEW YORK

MILLINERY STORE.

The Newest Styles of
PATTERNS, MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
NO. 26 WISCONSIN STREET.

☞ Consisting of Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Buttons, Bonnet Ribbons, French Flowers, Silks, Laces, Velvets, &c. (oct11) S. MORRIS.

N. B.—Two or three GOOD MILLINERS wanted.—Apply immediately.

R. P. CADY,

MANUFACTURER OF

PURE SALERATUS.

THANKFUL for past patronage he solicits a continuance of the same.

Office at 23, Spring street, over Millar & Johnson's Stove Store. may1dawtf

KNOCK-DOWN CHAIRS—A LARGE LOT on hand, at wholesale, to accommodate the Country Trade, at E. NEWTON & CO.
oct2 210 West Water St.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

J. H. TESCH,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 9 SPRING STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS

GRATEFUL for the liberal patronage which he has already received in his New Store, has lately made large additions to his stock, and now offers for sale, at the very lowest prices, a carefully selected stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, and **Oils. Pure Wines** and **Liquors,** for medical purposes, **Brushes** and **Dye Stuffs,** FRENCH AND AMERICAN **Window Glass, Dental and Surgical Instruments.**

A large variety of the most popular *PATENT MEDICINES* of the day, and a SPLENDID STOCK *of Perfumery and FANCY GOODS.*

☞ Physicians prescriptions and Family Medicines put up with the utmost accuracy, and of the best materials.

January 4, 1855. jan5

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

WISCONSIN

Wholesale Drug Ware-House,

AND THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY, IN THE NORTHWEST,
For the Sale of all the Most Reliable
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY.

☞ Dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices.

S. JOHNSON, JR.,

No. 151 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
OFFERS FOR SALE

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Herbs and Extracts,

on the most favorable terms.

☞ Country merchants and others are invited to examine his Stock and Prices.

☞ *Great Care will be observed in packing goods for the Country.* my20

DRUGS.

W. L. HOPKINS & CO.,
No. 83 East Water Street, - Milwaukee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass Ware, and Perfumery; also, PATENT MEDICINES, and every variety of Goods pertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly solicited, and Goods packed with care. oct27

W. L. HOPKINS....... J. F. HOPKINS....... A. BRYANT

Mrs. Chipman's Cholera Syrup!

To those afflicted with Bowel Complaint' Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, or Cholera.

YOU have a CERTAIN and UNFAILING REMEDY for these distressing and dangerous diseases in Mrs. **Chipman's Cholera Syrup.** A trial of four years without failure, gives her the fullest confidence in its efficacy, and justifies her in recommending it to the public as an INFALLIBLE CURE. It can be given without the least risk and with the best effects to children.

☞ The Syrup can be found at Humphrey & Co's, 5th Ward; at Free Dem. office, 4th do; and at W. S. Hunn's, 1st Ward. Also, a constant supply at Mrs. Chipman's residence, on South Water St., 5th Ward. Mr. and Mrs. C. will also attend with her Medicine, if desired. jy12dtf

NEW JEWELRY STORE!

LOOMIS & HOES,
201 East Water Street, Milwaukee,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
Watches, Jewelry, Silver Were & Fancy Goods.

WE INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTEN-tion of the public to our extensive assortment of goods in the above line. Our aim is to sell **Fine Reliable Goods,** at the Lowest Cash Price, and

All Goods Warranted as Represented.

Persons desirous of presenting holiday gifts to their friends, will find choice goods to select from, among which are the following :

WATCHES,

Extra fine Chronometers, chronometically adjusted, perfect time-keepers; Gold and Silver cased English Patent and Skeleton Levers, finely adjusted for Railway time keepers. Magic cased French and Swiss Anchor Levers; Darex and Cylinder Escapement; Ladies' Fine Gold **Watches,** &c.

JEWELRY!

Pa lsetts of beautiful Jewelry in Diamond, Florentine, Mosaic, Cameo, Lava, Gold Stone, and gold-frosted work. Ear Drops, Lockets, Neck, Chatelaine and Guard Chains, Fob and Vest Chains, Seals, Keys, Bracelets, Slides, Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Pens and Pencils. Diamond, Ruby, Opal, Emerald, Garnet, Pearl and fine Gold Rings, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Medallions, Charms, Pens and Pencils, tooth-picks, &c.

SILVER WARE !

Tea Setts, Sugar Sifters, Goblets, Soup Ladles, Napkin Rings, Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Table and Dessert Forks, Knives, Table, Dessert, Tea, Cream, Sugar, Mustard and Salt Spoons, &c. Also, Pie, Tea, Butter and Fish Knives.

PLATED WARE.

Bread, Cake and Card Baskets, Tea Setts, Sugar Bowls, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Servers, Coffee Urns, Butter Coolers, Egg Stands, Toast Racks, Knives, Cups, Forks, Spoons, Boquet Holders, Salt Cellars, &c.

Fancy Goods.

Papier Mache Work Stands and Dressing Cases, work Boxes, Reticules, Watch and Jewelry Stands, Sewing Birds, Coral Beads, Fine Fans, Satchels, Port Monnaies, Fine Card Cases, Traveling Alarm Clocks, French satchels, Compasses, Spy Glasses, Opera Glasses, Brushes, Scissors, Needles, Pins, Shell Combs, Fine Perfumery & Extracts, Cake Boxes, and Fancy Envelopes for wedding parties.

CLOCKS.

Fine French Repeating, in marble and bronze cases, American Clocks, all patterns, 30 hour and 8 day, with or without alarm; also an American Clock, new construction, expressly for Banks, Churches, Halls, R. R. Offices, &c., runs 33 days, and are accurate time-keepers.

Musical Instruments.

Carhart & Needham's unequalled Melodeons, fine Guitars, rare old Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Flutes, best Violin and Guitar Strings in market, Tuning Forks, Rosin, Violin Bows, Pegs, Bridges, &c.

Watch Makers' Tools, Materials, Glasses, &c.

N. B.—Chronometers, fine watches of all kinds, clocks, jewelry, music boxes and accordeons repaired in the best possible manner, or any part made new, if required, and warranted.

Engraving Beautifully Executed
☞ Orders promptly attended to.
201 East Water Street.
☞ *Call and see.* dec7d1y
L. L. LOOMIS. J. H. HOES.

1855. 1855.

A. B. VAN COTT'S

JEWELRY STORE!!!

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF
East Water and Wisconsin Sts., Milwaukee.

THIS OLD AND WELL-TRIED Establishment is now, as ever, in its full tide of prosperity. The stock of **GOODS** is new and choice, and the prices so favorable as to make the place a favorite and desirable resort for persons of all ages, sexes and conditions.

The Stock is the largest and most desirable ever brought to the western market.

New Goods,

Of our own importation and manufacture, which will be sold to the trade at the lowest New York Jobbing prices.

JEWELERS, MERCHANTS AND PEDDLERS,

Will do well to call before going East, or purchasing elsewhere. Among this stock may be found a full assortment of

WATCHES,

From the most celebrated manufacturers. Also, the latest patterns of **JEWELRY OF EVERY KIND.** WATCH GLASSES, and MATERIALS; also, WATCHMAKERS' TOOLS, of every variety.

The subscriber is thankful for past favors, and requests a continuance of them.

Milwaukee, December 28, 1855. dec28

Premium Furniture Establishm'nt

OF

NOYES, FLERTZHEIM & CO.,
219 and 221 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

N. F. & CO., beg to inform their friends and customers that they are now prepared to exhibit their superb and most extensive stock of Furniture and Upholstery goods, made in the very best style, and of the best materials, in their manufactory, **and under their own supervision.**

Our stock now comprises a variety of Goods, very rarely offered to the public, of low priced, medium, and fine Furniture, and we are confident that the pains we are always taking to satisfy our customers will be appreciated as heretofore. Having been awarded at the State Fairs, in preference to all competition, the sole and only diplomas for home-made furniture, we intend to sustain the good position hitherto enjoyed by us.

Our unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing every quality and quality of Goods pertaining to our line, enable us to offer them at the very lowest prices, and on the most accommodating terms; and we shall continue to adhere to our old principle of

Quick Sales and Small Profits!

219 and 221 East Water St., nearly opposite the Walker House.

Wm A Noyes *Augustus Flertzheim* *Geo K Kimball*
july23dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAT ARRIVAL

—OF—

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS AND MUSICAL GOODS;

AT NO. 175 EAST WATER STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING AN EXtensive stock of superb Pianos, and other Musical Instruments, selected by himself from the best manufactories in the United States, and warranted equal to any in the world

He would particularly invite the attention of the Musical public to an **Entire New Style of Piano Forte,** invented and perfected by the late Jonas Chickering, and called the Parlor Grand, or Cecilian Piano.—This is probably the most perfect instrument of the Piano kind ever invented, combining as it does all the peculiarities of the full Grand Piano, without its disadvantages in regard to size. Also, several of Boardman & Gray's **Improved Scale Pianos,** with their new and ingenious invention—the Patent Corrugated Sounding board, universally admired and recommended by the musical profession. Twelve Gold Medals and Premiums have been awarded to these instruments within a few years past, and the demand for them from all parts of the world is entirely unprecedented.

☞ Every instrument sold by the subscriber has either been made expressly for him, or has been carefully selected from large stocks. He is therefore enabled to warrant his Piano Fortes in every particular, as being excelled by none.

☞ The subscriber is the only agent in this city for following Piano makers :

CHICKERING & SONS, Boston.
BOARDMAN & GRAY, Albany.
W. P. EMERSON, Boston.
FIRTH, POND & CO, New York.

☞ Prices the same as if purchased directly from the Manufacturers, and the money refunded if the instrument does not prove satisfactory.

☞ The lovers of Music are invited to examine this elegant stock of Musical instruments.
sep24 H. N. HEMPSTED.

CITY CASH CLOTHING

—AND—

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

MAGIE & SWAIN!

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR FALL AND WINter stock, to which they wish to call the attention of purchasers. One of our firm having just returned from Europe, we are prepared to offer goods of our own importation, which have been selected with *special reference to the wants of our customers.* Our stock consists of everything that can be found in a first class Tailoring Establishment, and for elegance, richness and variety, can not be surpassed in any market. In

Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins,

We are fully posted, having a large assortment of the most celebrated manufacturers in Europe, such as Bioley & Son, Nellison, Wolfing & John, &c., all of which are warranted both for service and color. In

FANCY CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

We have a large assortment of the most chaste and beautiful patterns. Our assortment of Velvet, Silk, Plush, Cashmere, Merino and Silk Vestings, cannot be surpassed in any market. In

FURNISHING GOODS,

We would say we have a larger stock, and of better class Goods, than have ever before been offered in this market. Silk shirts and drawers, Merino do., Shaker Flannel do.; also, any quantity of gloves, from Alexander's best kid to the heavy driving buckskin. Also, a large stock of Gents' Gauntlets, for winter wear.

TIES AND CRAVATS,

Napoleons, Opera Ties, Prince Alberts, De Joinvilles, Ottoman Scarfs and a great variety of other styles, that must be seen to be appreciated. In

HOSIERY AND SUSPENDERS,

We have a large line, and of superior quality. Also, traveling Shawls and blankets.

Ready-Made Clothing,

We can show you a large stock of the latest and most desirable styles. Also, **Boys' Clothing.**

SHIRTS.

We wish to call the attention of Gentlemen to the fact that we have made arrangements with a French shirt house in New York, and that by leaving their measure with us we can furnish them with that desirable article, a good shirt, *that will fit.*

☞ In our Custom Department, we are prepared to give our customers the advantage of the latest and most fashionable styles, and we would here state that the Parisian style of dress this fall is decidedly neat and plain. We shall give particular attention to all orders left with us in this department, and invite all to call and look thro' our stock. sep26

New Store,

NEW FIRM,

AND

NEW GOODS.

Jones, Dinnin & Jones

(LATE FIRM OF ROGERS & DINNIN.)

HAVE REMOVED TO THE BEAUTIFUL

MARBLE STORE!

NEXT BELOW NAZRO'S,

142 EAST WATER STREET,

Where they offer an extensive assortment of

CLOTHING,

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CUSTOM WORK,

In all its Branches and Styles.

dec20

BOWLING FOR THE MILLION!

The Nucleus of Pleasure Reduced to Five Pence

DURING THE DAY!

THE "BADGER STATE" SALOON TRIUMPHANT!

Roll away, roll away, roll away all,
Set up the pins, boys, the price is but small ;
Off with the coat, now, and roll up the sleeve,
And at it, my jolly lads—heave away, heave.

With the arm's muscles bare, for one hour, fling
Dull care to the air, and at five cents a string ;
Roll away, roll away, hearty and strong,
'Twill develope the man, and his life thus prolong.

Who would sit moping all day in his chair,
When pleasure and profit, so rich and so rare,
Can be had, and that, too, at such a cheap rate,
At the Bowling Saloon of the old "Badger State."

Come, then, "Young America," forcianers, too,
Here's rolling and bolling—not just for the few,
But for old and for young, for little and great—
Come join in the fun at the old "Badger State."

☞ Entrance both on Main and East Water Streets.

Look for the Red Light.

jan26 PHILLIP LAWRENCE.

NEW PRODUCE AND COMMISSION STORE!!

1855. GROCERIES 1855.

NO. 24 Spring St.

THE subscribers have commenced doing business on the **CASH SYSTEM,** and will keep constantly on hand, *FRESH GROCERIES & PROVISIONS* of all kinds and of the best quality.

Store Opposite the American House.

☞ The highest cash prices are paid for all kinds of Produce.

☞ Goods delivered **Free of Charge** to all parts of the city. (nov13) L. K. BARROS,
Milwaukee, November 1, 1855. M. C. HOYT.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

PROTECT your Meters from freezing by having your cellar windows shut and glass renewed. Wrap the Meter up in an old blanket or woolen carpet, until we can send round to fill them with whiskey.

M. W. CLARKE,
nov19 Secretary Mil. Gas Light Co.

MEAT MARKET

THOMAS C. COLE,
NO. 1 SPRING STREET, : : : MILWAUKEE WIS.

—DEALER IN—

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

also general dealer of Fat Stock of every description.

Milwaukee March 1, 1855. mr1dtf

LAFAYETTE LAKE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

Corner Store, - - - Walker's Brick Block,
Walker's Point, - - - Milwaukee.
june20

PARLOR COAL STOVES !

JUST RECEIVED—a new supply of that beautiful Franklin Coal Burner. They are the handsomest pattern yet and the best Coal Stoves for Parlor use.

H. A. FOOTE,
133 East Water Street.